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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone Announces the Abolition of the Purchase System.

Deep Feeling of the Opposition in Both Houses.

A Thrust at the Orleans Princes in the French Assembly.

Reciprocity Movement in the Dominion of Canada.

Some More Testimony on the Ku-klux Question.

Domestic News from all Parts of the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Abolition of the Purchase System by the Queen—Deep Feeling of the Opposition in Both Houses—Mr. Gladstone Defies Them.

LONDON, July 20.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. GLADSTONE announced that the Queen had solved the purchase problem by canceling the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of commissions in the army. He declared that the House of Lords, though impugning the Government plan for its abolition, had failed to sustain the purchase system. Hence the Ministers had advised Her Majesty to take action which effectually disposed of the question in accordance with the manifest will of the country. This declaration was received with vehement cheering in the House. But Mr. DISRAELI, and the Tory members generally, were unable to dissemble their anger, and bitterly denounced the arbitrary course of the Government. Mr. GLADSTONE was defiant, and challenged the Opposition to move a vote of want of confidence.

Earl GRANVILLE, in the House of Lords, announced the determination of the Ministry, and defended their policy. It is impossible to depict the scene in either House on the announcement of the fate of the purchase system. The Lords were deeply moved, but decorous in their demonstrations. In the Commons astonishment, anger and uncertainty were ill-concealed. The Tories were confounded, and their leaders were puzzled to suggest what action should be taken at an event which they were hardly prepared for, notwithstanding obscure foreshadowings in the *Standard* of yesterday and today. The opinion of all is that the action of the Ministry is bold and even desperate, and popular feeling is led to anticipate far-reaching consequences in a democratic sense.

Another Railway Accident — London Heiress to Banquet the Imperial Visitors — Democratic Demonstration — Rifle Prizes — Irish Election Riots.

LONDON, July 20.—A passenger express-train, from Manchester for London, ran off the track today. Several persons were injured, some of them seriously. The London Common Council has rejected a motion to give a banquet at the Guildhall to the Imperial and Royal visitors now in England. A meeting of the Democrats will be held in Hyde Park, on Sunday next, the anniversary of the Great Reform demonstration of 1830, which was broken up by the Police after a fierce conflict in which the palings were broken down, much damage done and many persons hurt. The prizes of the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting have been distributed by the Princess LOUISE. Several representatives of the Canadian Volunteers were successful competitors, and have received their awards at the hands of Her Royal Highness.

DUBLIN, July 20.—The election for member of Parliament in County Monaghan will unquestionably result in the return of CHARLES POWELL LESLIE, Conservative, and the former representative of the county. The voting is still proceeding, but enough is known to justify the foregoing statement. A mob, 3,000 strong, entered the town of Monaghan this morning. Disturbances of a serious nature are threatened, and the keepers of public houses have been ordered to close their establishments. Troops have been hastily dispatched to quell the anticipated riot.

FRANCE.

The Assembly and the Orleans Princes—An Income Tax Proposed—Stamp Duties—Mobilization of the Mobiles Projected—Gambetta's Raid.

VERSAILLES, July 20.—In the Assembly, today, M. BRUNETTE moved a resolution that Deputies who do not take their seats within a specified time be considered to have resigned. This is aimed at the ORLEANS Princes. Monarchical demonstrations in the provinces are expected during the recess of the Assembly.

PARIS, July 20.—Gen. L'ADMIRAULT prohibits electoral meetings in Paris. The *Siècle* of today contains an editorial favoring the imposition of an income tax. The Committee of the Assembly upon the Budget has voted for the imposition of a stamp duty of ten centimes on all bills amounting to more than ten francs. The Minister of Justice has demanded the resignation of M. DEVIENNE. He was President of the Cours de Cassation in the days of the Empire. The mobilization of the "Mobiots" is projected by the Ministry. It has become known that M. GAMBETTA, during his dictatorship, authorized the opening of private letters for the purpose of discovering who were inimical to his government. The Germans have evacuated the town of Ruxeuil for the purpose of allowing the invalids to visit the baths. The French Budget of 1871 has been reduced 124,000,000 of francs, though the appropriations for the War Department are unaltered. Explosions continue in the powder manufactories at Vincennes. M. LEDRU ROLLIN announces himself a candidate for the first vacancy in the Assembly.

BERLIN, July 20.—It is officially reported that 409,000,000 francs of the indemnity were received from France on the 15th inst., of which 12,000,000 were in silver; and 82,500,000 have arrived since the 15th.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Swiss State Council on Neutral Rights and Obligations—The Spanish Ministry.

BERNE, July 20.—The Council of State recommends that the Federal Council take measures to secure the agreement of the Powers to a definition of the rights and obligations of neutrals binding on all.

MADRID, July 20.—The Ministers assembled this afternoon with the intention of tendering collectively their resignations to the King. It is believed that the Cortes will adjourn until the ministerial crisis is over. The King is consulting with the leaders of the different parties with a view to the formation of an entirely new cabinet.

CANADA.

A Movement Toward More Intimate Commercial Relations — Meeting of Orangemen.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 20.—The President and several members of the Executive Council of the Dominion Board of Trade have arrived here. A meeting of the Council takes place to day. The Council, by invitation, met the Kingston Board of Trade, and were welcomed by the President. Hon. Mr. YOUNG was called upon to address the meeting. He reviewed the proceedings of the Board, and explained the object of the present meeting, which was to consider an invitation from the National Board of Trade of the United States to appoint a committee to consider the subject of more beneficial commercial relations between the two countries. Several gentlemen of the respective Boards addressed the meeting, resulting in a unanimous opinion in favor of accepting the invitation of the United States Board, on the ground that the geographical position of both countries render necessary a much more free exchange of the results of the industry of both.

TORONTO, July 20.—At a special meeting of the Loyal Orange District Lodge of Toronto, resolutions were passed expressing the great gratification felt by the Orangemen here, that in spite of the great danger which the Orangemen of New-York had been exposed to they still remained faithful to the old cry of "no surrender." It was also resolved that an address be presented to the Governor of the State of New-York, and another to the Orangemen of the City of New-York, expressing the feelings of the meeting; also, that subscriptions be opened to erect in this city an Orange Hall, to be called the Hoffman Commemoration Hall, in which to annually commemorate the noble assertion of freedom on this continent. Concerts, excursions, &c., will also be given to raise funds for the above objects.

MEXICO.

The Election—Relations with France—Attack on a Protestant Minister in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 11, via HAVANA, July 20.—The Lerdistas and Porfiristas are uniting closely to oppose JUAREZ, but the triumph of JUAREZ is considered certain. The Mexican Government is relieving distressed Americans from Magdalena Colony. The report that negotiations had been commenced to resume diplomatic relations with France is denied. A Roman Catholic entered a Protestant church in the capital, intending to kill the minister; but, being prevented, stabbed one of the congregation. The country in general is quiet. Kidnapping continues.

THE SOUTH.

Further Testimony Before the Ku-klux Committee—The Savannah Custom-House Defalcation—Confession of Deputy Wellman.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—J. C. MORRIS, formerly of Warren County, Georgia, but now a resident of Atlanta, in that State, testified before the Ku-klux Committee today that he was elected Sheriff of Warren County in 1868; served one year, but was compelled to leave the county by an organized band of Ku-klux. He was under examination for five hours, during which he said on one occasion he was met and waylaid by disguised men, and shot at and badly wounded. He gave a circumstantial account of the killing of Dr. DARDEN, who had been put into jail to await trial for murder. The doctor was taken out by disguised men, who burnt down the jail in order to reach the prisoner. They forced him to surrender to them the pistol in his possession, and led him forth and shot him dead. This was in 1869. While attempting to make arrests of the guilty parties, the witness was forced to flee from the county. None of them have been tried or punished. The witness detailed various instances of outrages. He and others had sheltered six or seven men who had escaped the threats of the Ku-klux, and afterward run them off to a place called Dearing. There they were seized by disguised men. One of the fugitives escaped, but his companions were murdered. The witness also gave an account of the circumstances attending the murder of State Senator ATKINS, on his return from Washington, by disguised men. There had been no murders in the County of Warren since the beginning of 1870. The people, however, are in great terror and fear of their lives. Large numbers of colored men have gone to Mississippi, Louisiana and other States, where they deem they will be more secure. The Subcommittee now taking testimony in South Carolina will return to Washington next week, when, in connection with those of the Committee in session here, it will be determined when the investigation for the Summer shall close.

The history of the Savannah Custom-house defalcation, shows that G. B. WELLMAN was Deputy Collector under Ex-Gov. JAMES JOHNSON for a period of nearly two years, and that his son was book-keeper for the same time. He had sole control of the accounts and money. When Col. ROSS was appointed Collector, WELLMAN and his son were retained. When Col. ROSS had reason to suspect the integrity of his Deputy, he suspended him in that capacity; and subsequently WELLMAN made a full confession under oath, saying he had the best reason for believing that Col. ROSS was induced to retain him on account of his experience for nearly thirty years as a Customs officer, and the recommendations given him by Ex-Gov. JOHNSON and others in his favor. Until March 20 he occupied the same position he did under JOHNSON, and as such had the entire control of the accounts and the receipt and disbursement of money. Up to that date he had appropriated to his own use $6,000. The only money received by Collector ROSS, he says, was his salary and distributive shares. This, WELLMAN believes, was all the money received by ROSS through any source connected with the Custom-house. WELLMAN concludes by saying ROSS's only fault was in reposing a degree of confidence and trust in him which he has abused. Secretary BOUTWELL and O. D. MADOX, the special agent of the Treasury Department, with Collector ROSS, fully examined the matter today, and the result was that ROSS was exonerated from blame. The payment of the $8,000 is secured either by the Collector or through the friends of the defaulting Deputy Collector.

Fire in Williamsburg.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the two-story and attic frame building No. 241 First-street, Williamsburg, and caused a loss of about $700. The building, owned by the Williamsburg Mill and Lumber Company, was damaged $600; fully insured. HENRY YOUNG, who had an office on the first floor, lost $100. CHARLES BROWN, who occupied the second floor as a pastern shop, lost $200; fully insured in the Franklin Company of Philadelphia.

THE ARAVAPA APACHES.

Sketch of Affairs at Camp Grant Arizona to the Massacre.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following is an account of affairs at Camp Grant, Arizona, which preceded the horrible massacre of which a graphic account was published this morning. It is extracted from a letter to Col. J. G. C. LEE, United States Army, Tucson, Arizona Territory, written by Lieut. WHITMAN, in command at Camp Grant at the time of the tragedy:

If I could see you and have a long talk and answer all your questions, I could come nearer giving you a correct idea of the history of the Indians at this post than by any written account. Having had them constantly under my observation for nearly three months, and the care of and for them constantly on my mind, certain things have become so much a matter of certainty to me, that I am liable to forget the amount of evidence necessary to convince even the most unprejudiced mind that has not been brought in contact with them. I will, however, try and give you a connected account, and if it proves not sufficiently full in details you may be sure all its positive statements will be sustained by the testimony of all competent judges who have been at this post and cognizant of the facts.

Some time in February a party of five old women came in under a flag of truce, with a letter from Col. GREEN, saying they were in search of a boy, the son of one of the number, taken prisoner near Salt River some months before. This boy had been well cared for, and had become attached to the new mode of life, and did not wish to return. The party were kindly treated, rationed while here, and, after two days, went away, asking permission to return again. They came in about eight days, I think, with a still larger number, with some articles for sale to purchase mantles, as they were nearly naked. Before going away, they said a young chief would like to come in with a party and have a talk. This I encouraged, and in a few days he came with about twenty-five of his band. He stated, in brief, that he was chief of a band of about 150 of what were originally the Aravapa Apaches; that he wanted peace, that he and his people had no home, and could make none, as they were at all times apprehensive of the approach of cavalry. I told him that he should go to the White Mountains. He said that is not our country; neither are they our people. We are at peace with them, but never have mixed with them. Our fathers before us have lived on in these mountains, and have raised corn in this valley. We are taught to make mescal our principal article of food, and in Summer and Winter here we have a never failing supply. At the White Mountains there is none, and without it now we get sick. Some of our people have been in at Good-win, and for a short time at the White Mountains, but they are not contented, and they all say let us go to the Aravapa, and make a final peace, and never break it. I told him I had no authority to make any treaty with him, or to promise him that he could be allowed a permanent home here, but that he could bring in his bands, and I would send word to the department commander. He went out and returned about the 1st of March with his whole band. In the meantime runners had been in from two other small bands asking the same privileges, and giving the same reasons. I made the same reply to all, and by about the 5th of March I had over four hundred here. I wrote a detailed account of the whole matter and sent it by express to Scanton, to department head-quarters, asking for instructions, having only the general policy of the Government in such cases for my guidance. After waiting more than six weeks my letter was returned to me without comment, except calling my attention to the fact that it was not briefed properly. At first I put them in camp about one half mile from the post, and counted them, and issued them rations every second day. The number steadily increased until it reached the number of 510. Knowing, as I did, that the responsibility of the whole movement rested with me, and that in case of any loss to the Government's coming of it I should be the sufferer, I kept them continually under observation, until I not only came to know the faces of all the men, but also the women and children. They were nearly naked, and needed everything in the way of clothing. I stopped the wagons from bringing hay, that I might buy from them. I arranged a system of tickets with which to pay them and to encourage them to labor. I be sure they were properly treated. I personally attended to all the weighing. I also made inquiries as to the kinds of goods sold them, and prices. This proved a perfect success, not only the women and children engaged in the work, but many of the men. The amount furnished by them in about two months was nearly 300,000 pounds. During this time many small parties had been out with passes for a certain number of days to burn mescal. These parties were always mostly women, and I made myself sure by noting the size of the party, and from the amount of mescal brought in, that no treachery was intended. From the first I was determined to know not only all they did, but their hopes and intentions. For this purpose I spent hours each day with them in explaining to them the relations they should sustain to the Government, and their prospects for the future in case of either obedience or disobedience. I got from them, in return, much of their habits of thought and rules of action. I made it a point to tell them all they wished to know, and in the plainest and most positive manner. They were readily obedient and remarkably quick of comprehension. They were happy and contented, and took every opportunity to show it. They had sent out runners to two other bands which were connected with them by intermarriages, and had received promises from them that they would come in and join them.

I am confident, from all that I have been able to learn, that but for this unlooked for butchery by this time we would have had one thousand persons, and at least 200 able-bodied men. At their number increased and the weather grew warmer, they asked and obtained permission to move further up the Aravapa to higher ground and plenty of water, and opposite the ground they were proposing to plant, and were rationed every third day. Capt. STANWOOD arrived about the 1st of April and took command of the post; he had received while on his way verbal instructions from Gen. STONEMAN to recognize and feed any Indians he might find at the post as prisoners of war. After he had carefully inspected all things pertaining to their condnet and treatment, he concluded to make no changes, but had become so well satisfied of the integrity of their intentions, that he left on the 24th with his whole troop for a long scout in the lower part of the territory. The ranchmen in this vicinity were friendly and kind to them, and felt perfectly secure, and had agreed with me to employ them at a fair rate of pay to harvest their barley. The Indians seem to have lost their characteristic anxiety to possess ammunition, and had in many instances sold their best bows and arrows. I made frequent visits to their camp, and if any were absent from count made it my business to know why. Such was the condition of things up to the morning of the 30th of April. They had so won on me that from my first idea of treating them justly and honestly as an officer of the army, I had come to feel a strong personal interest in helping to show them the way to a higher civilization; I had come to feel respect for men who, ignorant and naked, were still ashamed to lie or steal, and for women who would work cheerfully, like slaves, to clothe themselves and children, but untaught, held their virtue above price. Aware of the lies and hints industriously circulated by the guerile Press of this Territory, I was content to know I had positive proof that they were so, and cared not to have any fears of their leaving here, and only dreaded for them that they might at any time be ordered to do so. They frequently expressed anxiety to hear from the General, that they might have confidence to build for themselves better houses, but would always say: "You know what we want, and if you can't get him you can write and do for us what you can." It is possible that during this time individuals from here had visited other bands; but that any number had ever been out to assist in any marauding expedition, I know is false.

The Next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Gov. BOWIE has just issued his proclamation in reference to the apportionment of members of the next House of Delegates, in accordance with article 3, sections 4 and 5, of the State Constitution, which makes it incumbent on the Governor, immediately after the taking and publishing of the national census, or after any State enumeration of population, to arrange the representation in the House of Delegates on the following basis: Each of the counties having a population of 18,000 souls or less shall be entitled to two Delegates, and every county having a population of over 18,000 and less than 35,000 souls, to three delegates; and every county having a population of 35,000 and less than 40,000 souls, to four delegates; and every county having a population of 40,000 and less than 55,000 souls, to five delegates; and every county having a population of 55,000 and upward, to six delegates and no more; and each of the three legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled. According to the present apportionment, Allegany, Cecil, Frederick, Harford and Washington Counties each lose a member, and Somerset gains a member. Thus, the entire number of members will be eighty-two, instead of eighty-six, as heretofore, and making forty-two a majority.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Blocking the Game of the Straw Bidders for Mail Contracts.

The Attorney-General Studying the New Law—Bright Prospects for the Republicans in California—Awkward Flight of the Maryland Democracy—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Post-office contracts for carrying the mails, in number about 140, will be re-advertised as soon as the advertisements can be prepared and the arrangements made. In deciding to re-advertise, the Postmaster-General has acted on the opinion of the Attorney-General in regard to the law. Some misapprehension has arisen about the straw bids, as they are called, on account of their having been made since the new law requiring a deposit of five per cent. was passed. This law, however, did not take effect till July 1, and so did not apply to the bids in question. By advertising anew these contracts will have to be made under this new law, and if the law is not deficient, the jobbers who put in bids to compel bona fide bidders to pay them for withdrawing, will have to quit the business, because they cannot afford to lose the deposit required. There is a question whether the law allows bidders to withdraw deposits as soon as the award is made, or the Department is able to hold them till the bonds have been given. This question is now before the Attorney-General. If the deposits of all the bidders can be held till the contracts are actually made and the bonds executed, then if the lowest bidder fails to give bonds he will lose his five per cent., and the next lowest bidder will then have to stand to his bid or suffer similar loss, and so on through the list. Otherwise the straw bids can still be made by any person who can effect a temporary loan, since the high bidders could afford to make up to one low bidder his five per cent. deposit, and something besides, and the arrangements could be made in advance.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Information of a general character from California indicates that the prospects of the Republicans for carrying the State elections next Fall are very hopeful. Salomon is sure of re-election to Congress, and Governor COLES' re-election is also anticipated.

MARYLAND DEMOCRACY SCATTERED.

The Maryland Democracy are reported to be rather demoralized on account of the "new departure." They did not dare to introduce the question into the recent State Convention, and so did not have any resolutions, nor even a Committee on Resolutions. The party in that State has, therefore, no platform. It is supposed an address will be issued by the State Committee which will serve to supply the omission of the Convention, and which will leave individual Democrats free to take the new departure or keep to the old course.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL REGIME.

The Agricultural Department clerks have a rumor that when Prof. WATTS assumes the duties of Commissioner there will certainly be a change in the Chief Clerk's office. Some other changes will doubtless be deemed needful.

DISPATCHES FOR JAPAN.

The Japanese representative to this Government are hereafter to have a through bag which will be sent through to Japan with the regular mail, and unopened. Heretofore their communications with the Home Government have gone with other mails, in open pouches.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Mr. LANG has replied favorably to the request that he should take Mr. CRAMER's position while the latter is away among the Arizona Indians.

THE NEW GERMAN MAIL ROUTE.

The Post-office Department has just been advised that the *Baltic*, Lloyd steamer, from Stettin, for New-York, which was to sail July 8, did not sail, not being ready. The correspondence which was to have been forwarded by that vessel was dispatched via Hamburg by the steamer of the 19th inst. There will be no additional expense for postage; on the contrary, all correspondence from Stettin so forwarded will be treated as if received by the Baltic Lloyd steamer.

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Six Men Killed by the Bursting of a Locomotive Boiler—The Engineer Thrown 300 Yards.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 20.—The engine Vulcan, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, exploded this morning at Coalport. The engineer, fireman and four train-hands were killed. All have been found except the fireman, who is supposed to be in the canal. The engineer was thrown about 300 yards on the mountain side. He fell on a tree, and was nearly cut in two. One of the hands was thrown across the river. He has not been identified, but is supposed to be a man named MUSSELL. The bodies were horribly mangled. All the men that were on the engine were killed. They were taking their breakfast at the time of the explosion, the cause of which is unknown.

THE COLLEGES.

Commencement Exercises at Hamilton and Dartmouth.

UTICA, N. Y., July 20.—The exercises of Commencement week at Hamilton College were brought to a close today. The entire Graduating Class, numbering thirty-three, delivered orations. This is the smallest class that has gone out from the college in many years. The classes now pursuing their course in the College are much larger. The degree of LL. B. was conferred upon eight graduates of the Hamilton College Law School. Fifteen Alumni, received the degree of A. M. by diploma, and the same degree, honorary, was conferred upon Prof. HORACE COOK, of Watertown; Rev. J. H. WHITFIELD, of Utica; Rev. ELIJAH HOWE, of Auburn, and Rev. A. H. WAITE, of Laconia. Prof. JOSEPH SPENCER, of Utica, received the degree of Doctor of Music. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, of Sing Sing; Prof. C. A. YOUNG, of Dartmouth College, and Prof. EDWARD HUNT, of Utica. Rev. J. R. BOYD, of Geneva; Rev. WM. DELOS LOVE, of Milwaukee; Rev. L. C. QUAL, of Utica; Rev. E. B. HUDSON, of Clinton, were made D. D. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York; Hon. JOHN W. DWINNELL, Justice of the Supreme Court of California; Hon. O. S. WILLIAMS, of Clinton, and Dr. JOHN F. GRAY, of New-York. After the oratorical exercises the Alumni partook of a dinner at Clinton House. Several class meetings were held during the day. A Central Executive Committee of the Alumni was appointed, which is to appoint subcommittees throughout the country, for the collection of a two million endowment fund for the College. The Central Committee is as follows: T. W. Seward, Edward H. Clarke, F. V. Rogers, and Hon. Erastus Clark, of Utica; Prof. J. S. Gardner, of Whitestown; Prof. A. F. Kelsey, Rev. T. B. Hudson, and Rev. A. D. Gridley, of Clinton. Rev. Dr. N. W. GOETTING, of Clinton, was elected Secretary of the Committee. Two new Trustees of the College were elected, viz: Rev. HENRY KENDALL, D. D., of New-York City, and J. N. HUNGERFORD, of Corning. The new Library Hall is to be completed at once.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., July 20.—The Commencement at Dartmouth College was well attended today. The visitors included Gov. WESTON and other prominent citizens. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. GEO. W. WEBSTER, of Franklin; Prof. ALBERT SMITH, of Peterboro, and JOHN P. HEALY, of Boston; that of D. D. upon Rev. TITUS COAN, of Sandwich Islands; Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, of Amherst, and Prof. TOWNSEND, of Boston; and that of A. M. upon Gov. WESTON and J. RUSSELL BRADFORD, of Boston.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, July 20, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer at 8 P. M.	Thermometer at 8 P. M.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.89	75	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Atlanta, Ga.	29.97	68	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston	29.89	64	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.82	66	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	82	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.80	67	S.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	30.02	66	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.10	64	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.06	66	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah	30.02	68	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	66	W.	Gentle.	Clearing.
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	53	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.01	66	S.	Gentle.	Rain.
Louisville	30.06	66	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	29.94	78	S.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	30.02	78	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.04	56	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.	30.00	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	30.01	37	N.W.	Gentle.	Clearing.
Nashville	30.11	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	29.92	66	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	29.99	72	S.	Light.	Clear.
New-York	29.97	74	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.01	69	....	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha	29.96	66	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Quebec	29.86	58	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.99	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.13	69	S.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.07	58	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.86	54	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	29.80	58	S. W.	....	Fog.
Savannah, Ga.	29.94	77	S.	Light.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.99	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.11	53	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	30.04	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	30.05	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	29.99	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
Lynchburg	30.07	68	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cape May	30.00	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Burlington, Vt.	30.00	56	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Montreal	29.87	62	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.01	56	....	Calm.	Clear.
Escanaba	30.07	50	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Marquette	30.08	50	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Davenport	30.06	65	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.99	69	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.97	67	E.	Light.	Clear.
Cairo	30.00	76	S.	Light.	Clear.
Galveston	30.07	79	E.	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen very generally since Wednesday night from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, but least so on the Gulf coast, where it was quite low Thursday morning and in the north-west, where a local depression existed. The temperature has fallen, especially in stations in the Middle and Eastern States. Brisk north-west winds prevailed for a short time Thursday morning on the Middle Atlantic, but light winds and calms are now reported from all stations. Partially cloudy and clear weather has prevailed during Thursday east of the Mississippi, excepting an area of clouds in Ohio and Indiana.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather with lower temperature is probable for Friday on the lakes, and pleasant weather with rising barometer will probably continue on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	8 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	68	68	71	76	77
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.69	..	29.81	..	29.89
Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah. 66.					

THE BROOKLYN FORTY-SEVENTH

How the Command was Received at Poughkeepsie—A Complete Ovation—An Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 20.—The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn made a fine street parade here today. This afternoon the regiment gave an exhibition drill at Eastman Park before 5,000 people, and was loudly applauded. During the exercises President GRANT and party appeared upon the scene, having been invited by Mayor H. G. EASTMAN. The appearance of the President caused great enthusiasm. Immediately after his arrival the President reviewed the Brooklyn regiment, the men marching splendidly. The President, with his party then re-entered their carriages, having remained on the ground altogether about ten minutes. As the party were leaving the ground the President was loudly cheered. The Presidential party left on the 4:26 train. The Brooklyn regiment left at 6 P. M. on a special train for New-York. The Brooklyn boys speak in high terms of Mayor EASTMAN and the officers and men of the Twenty-first Regiment. This morning a carriage containing Judge VOORHIES, of Brooklyn, Ex-Secret.-Major LETHERIDGE, Capt. HAYES and JOSEPH COMMONS, all officers and guests of the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment, was overturned while going down a hill near the State Hospital, by the horses becoming frightened and running away. Judge VOORHIES received severe, but it is thought not serious, injuries on the head and shoulders. Mr. LETHERIDGE was slightly injured; Capt. HAYS was badly cut in the back of the head, and JOSEPH COMMONS received internal, though probably not fatal, injuries. Surgeon ATWOOD, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, is in charge of them.

Return of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, returned home last night from their trip to Poughkeepsie. They were received by the Twelfth Regiment of this City, who escorted the Brooklyn soldiers from the depot along Twenty-third-street and Broadway to the Grand-street Ferry. The parade was a handsome spectacle, and attracted large crowds along the route of march, who kept time to the fine music of the band and the drum corps. The Forty-seventh express themselves well pleased with their journey. As the regiment passed through Grand-street large numbers of the Irish residents in the thoroughfares running near and across that street crowded out to see the soldiers, and by their looks were evidently inclined to regard the march through the district as a sort of insult to the Hiberman element. The Forty-seventh, however, were only filled with pleasant memories of Poughkeepsie.

A WAR OF RACES.

Riotous Affrays in Rockland County—Erie Railway Laborers on the Hampsaw—Germans Gaining a Victory Over Irishmen.

The usually quiet village of Nanuet, located on the Hackensack extension of the Erie Road, in Rockland County, has, during the last week, been excited by a series of disturbances. The Erie Railroad has a number of men upon a new road near the Nanuet junction. In order to guard as much as possible against disputes over national matters, the Company separated the Irish and German laborers, placing a number of Irishmen upon one section of the road, and a number of Germans upon another. Still, the men met after labor hours, and their sectional disputes have led to a strong feud between the two bands.

On Saturday the laborers received their pay from the Company, and the quarrels, quite worst, seeking the groggeries in the neighborhood for the purpose of spending it. About 6 o'clock that night, while a few Germans were enjoying themselves in the lager-beer saloon of JACOB GROSS, a band of Irishmen entered and commenced to quarrel. A fight ensued, and as the Irishmen far outnumbered the Germans, the latter were worsted. Even Mr. GROSS and his family were obliged to save themselves by running away. After they had drank all the liquor they could find, the intruders smashed the furniture and fixings and escaped.

The affair naturally increased the feeling of bitterness between the two bands, and the Germans determined to retaliate. On Tuesday as two Irish laborers, named respectively RYAN and O'DONNELL, were proceeding along the road to their work, they were met by six Germans, armed with clubs, who beat them terribly, RYAN being very dangerously hurt. That same afternoon, a meeting of the Irish laborers was held for the purpose of devising more retaliatory measures. It was decided to attack GROSS' saloon, the head-quarters of the Germans, after labor hours. Accordingly at about 10½ o'clock, a squad of thirty Irishmen made a descent upon the place, and stormed the house with stones, damaging it considerably. The Germans had been apprised of the intended movement, so had armed themselves with clubs and shot-guns. As soon as the Irishmen commenced their attack, several volleys of small shot were discharged at them from the windows above, while a select force of Germans attacked them with clubs below. The result was that the assailants beat a hasty retreat, leaving three of their men lying wounded upon the ground. One of these, PATRICK MAHON, had been shot, though not fatally injured. A second, ISAAC CULLEN, was struck in seventy-six places with the shot, and will probably die. MARTIN GROGHEGAN, the third, was also badly, but not fatally, hurt. How many of the retreating band were injured is not known. The shot scattered well, however, and it is probable that most of them were more or less injured. The rioters have since removed these dangerously hurt from the village, and no arrests have, of course, been made.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Lincoln Monument Association have found that they can pay for the monument as it is, the bronze statue of Mr. LINCOLN, and for grading the grounds, without the four groups of statuary contemplated in the original design.

Gov. REED, of Florida, is in Washington looking after the defalcation of $6,000 in the Jacksonville Post-office. The money was taken by the money order clerk. The Postmaster has made good the amount to the Government.

The only question in controversy in relation to the Kentucky war claim is as to whether the troops furnished and equipped by that State were actually mustered into the service of the United States, as required by law.

In St. John, Porto Rico, Captain-General BALDRICH tried to influence the voting, but the Governor, or Secundo Cabo YZQUIERDO, made objections which caused the troops to cry "Viva Yzquierdo."

The Northern Railroad Company are to construct an air line from San Francisco to Thama County, a distance of 110 miles. The directors are the same as those of the Central Pacific.

Judge HUMPHREYS, of Washington, yesterday sentenced Dr. T. F. SHUMAN, recently found guilty of manslaughter by abortion, to labor in the Albany Penitentiary for two years and six months.

President Grant, Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, Charles Chamberlain, Henry Sanford, Frederick Lovejoy, John Hoey and E. B. Sanford were, at Statesburg, the guests of W. P. DIXMORE, yesterday.

In the United States Circuit Court in Louisville, Ky., Judge BALLARD has awarded $600 damages to JOSEPH B. GATHWRIGHT vs. JOHN H. BRAND for an infringement of the patent known as the Morgan side-saddle tree.

Davis Creek Bridge, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near Charlestown, West Va., fell yesterday, killing two workmen, fatally injuring one, and seriously injuring six. Thirteen men fell with the bridge.

Dr. BLISS, of Washington, in a long communication, published yesterday, details the progress of experiments with "cundurango," and pays his respects to the Medical Association.

JOHN STEWART, the steward of one of the Cunard steamers, was brought before Commissioner HALLETT, in Boston, yesterday, charged with smuggling about $1,500 worth of silk felt.

The Boston Centennial Committee were met at Camden by a Committee of the Atlantic City Council, and conveyed in a special train, and are the guests of the city authorities.

The game of base-ball at Fort Wayne, yesterday, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was won by the former. Score, 20 to 7.

Hon. J. N. TURNEY, of Ohio, has arrived at St. Louis, on his way to Dakota Territory upon special duty connected with the Interior Department and Indian service.

JOHN REAMER, a German, fifty years of age, committed suicide in Poughkeepsie yesterday by jumping into the Hudson. He believed that his wife was unfaithful.

The Auditor of the State of Kentucky says the condition of the Treasury compels him to cease auditing claims until the exchequer is replenished from collections.

The Virginia Conservative State Executive Committee have decided to call a convention on the 30th of August for the reorganization of the party.

The last accounts from Fort Fetterman represent RED CLOUD and his party to be making ready for the war-path. He has already got out his small stealing parties to bring in stock.

CHARLES DRIVER, aged eighteen years, an English sailor, was killed yesterday at the Charles River Bridge, Boston, while hauling a vessel through the draw.

JOHN P. BOYD, of Portland, Me., died yesterday, aged eighty years. He was the last surviving member of the Class of 1813 of Bowdoin College.

The yacht *Gauntlet*, which beat the *Shannon*, the winner of the Canadian regatta on Lake Ontario, has been sold to a New-York gentleman.

In the annual regatta of the Crescent City Yacht Club, the *Restless* won in second class, *Minnie Preston* in third class, and *Jessie* in fourth class.

The Dental Association of the United States will hold its annual Convention at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., in August.

FISK, Jr., is recorded as being able, yesterday, for the first time since the battle of the Boyne, to be out and take a carriage ride.

JAMES LYMAN committed suicide yesterday, in New-Orleans, by taking laudanum.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Elections in Porto Rico—A Lesson for Cuba—Results and Prospects—The Execution of Cavada and Osorio—Successful Filibustering—Defeat of Spaniards by the Expeditionists—Matters at Santiago—The Central Department and Sancti Spiritus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

The election of members to the Spanish Cortes in the island of Porto Rico is of such paramount importance, not only to Spaniards, to Spanish West Indians, and to Spanish Americans, but also to the United States, its interests and future policy, that every particular connected with this event becomes not only a matter of more news but an event of more than ordinary political, commercial and social importance, and one marking the closest attention. The election just concluded has been more than an election. It has been a thorough and complete revolution of a nation against its Government, not brought about by violence and the horrors of war, but by talent, astuteness and an extraordinarily well-managed direction of the willing masses, by the leaders and successful candidates, against their time-honored customs, traditions and ancient Government and rulers. If Cuba had only waited, the useless effusion of blood and destruction of more than one-half of the island would have been avoided, and the island would find itself today in a position to demand and even dictate terms to the mother country, holding the power by reason of the numerical strength of native Cubans and the propaganda of its leaders, instead of suffering all the horrors of a cruel civil war, where the armed minority not only dictates, but also prevents a junction and common action of the opposition majority, prostrate and divided at the feet of the minority. But in Porto Rico the reverse is the case; the Captain-General and the organs of the Spanish party have been completely cowed and frightened, and the moderate language with which they express themselves and the pacific advices they give are in complete contrast with those used by the Spaniards in Cuba. During the three election days at Porto Rico all telegraphic communication with the interior was interrupted, by order of the Government, and the drawing of the lottery announced for the 23d was postponed until the 26th. Gen. BALDRICH was impartial, and his well-known liberal and anti-slavery opinions were fully displayed. He refused to send troops where the voting took place, and also refused to order about the employes of the Government or to use its power either pro or con. The military officials, instigated by some hot-headed partisans of the Spanish party, and with the tacit sanction of Gen. IZQUIERDO, the Vice-Captain-General, would have enjoyed a row. BALDRICH ordered them to remain in their barracks, and the soldiers then shouted "Viva Izquierdo," but nothing further happened.

BALDRICH'S PROCLAMATION.

Gen. BALDRICH issued a proclamation, saying, among other things:

"I cannot find words whereby to signify to His Majesty's Government that in all parts of the island the precious right of suffrage has been exercised without coercion or the scandalous scenes produced by passion and perfidy. In this manner nations show that the exercise of political liberty is compatible with the necessities of order and public peace. The electoral period having terminated, it is the duty of the Government to give all men some prudent advice. After the excitement which naturally accompanies the most dangerous of all passions is vengeance. Generosity in the victors and prudence in the defeated ought to be the sentiments pervading all who share in the electoral campaign. The proverbial nobleness of our people, and our institutions have, do not permit the most powerful to abuse their victory, or the defeated to employ means which public decorum rejects. And that the glory of having carried on the election tranquility and with respect to the authorities be not eclipsed by the bad passions produced in the heat of political fights, it is indispensable to lay all personal ill-will aside and to forget all that has passed, and remember always that we have one country and one nationality, and that all we aspire to in the most solemn acts of public life is for the greater glory of Spain in America."

Thus far we have the opinion of a liberal General, convinced that, to use a common expression, "bullying is played out in Porto Rico," and that moderation may keep down the turbulent spirits on the radical side, who are largely in the majority, and may also keep the ultra Spaniards quiet, these being under the impression that an outbreak could easily be quelled by the troops and by such volunteers as Havana would send. Their Captain-General and the Captain-General of Cuba have less faith in the readiness of the volunteers to fight away from home, and they can take the willingness of these volunteers in not going to guard the military line as a sample of other action.

AN ULTRA MOVEMENT.

A very narrow-minded minority of the ultra Spaniards in Porto Rico is not satisfied with the result of the election, and through sheer stubbornness may succeed in producing a revolution. They have sent Mr. ORTEGA, their defeated candidate in the Rio Piedras district, to Madrid, to try and enlist the sympathies of the Cortes and Colonial Minister, so as to send a few thousand soldiers to Porto Rico, and, if possible, annul the late election, while another grand point is the retention of the Spaniards, who yet hold positions of importance in the island, and to prevent the introduction of any new employes tinctured with liberal ideas. It is a settled fact that at least fourteen-fifteenths of the inhabitants of Porto Rico are anti-Spanish and abolitionists. The only question to be settled now is to wait until the hand-to-hand combat begins, and see how long slavery and Spanish rule will exist in that island. If the Cuban revolution continues much longer, it will be only a matter of months to expect the inauguration of the revolution in Porto Rico; if the Spaniards master the revolution in Cuba, then Porto Rico will not only remain quiet, but the Spanish party will regain the ascendancy. The interests of both islands are too closely united for the fate of one not to operate strongly on the future of the other.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCES.

HAVING written thus far, later news has come in from Porto Rico announcing slight disturbances in different parts of the island, and that some of the ringleaders had been arrested. A correspondent of the *Voz de Cuba* also tells the same story, while private letters from every imaginable source all express the fear that the revolution has already begun, and that it will blaze out before another week has passed. The colored people have held secret and open meetings, and the Government, knowing it, did not dare to proceed against them, *for fear of awakening* the dormant rebellion. Many of those who were so willing to enlist as volunteers have backed out, and the radical leaders are now discussing the propriety of forming volunteer companies like the Spaniards, so as to have the nucleus of an armed force at all times.

DEATH OF CAVADA AND OSORIO.

The following interesting particulars of the capture and execution of the late Gen. FREDERICO CAVADA and of OSORIO have been related to your correspondent by an eye-witness, who saw and spoke with both, and witnessed the compliance with the fatal sentence of the Spanish Court-martial. OSORIO had left the interior of the island some months ago, in company with BERNABE VARONA, alias Bembeta, the young Cuban General who lately arrived in New-York. OSORIO being in a most miserable state of health and a mass of sores and eruptions from a kind of scorbut, which is causing such terrible ravages among the insurgent Cubans, and also from the effects of an unhealed wound. OSORIO refused to state how he had been left behind by Bembeta, and simply announced that such had been the fact. He was hid in the woods and cared for by some Cubans, who could not furnish him with anything beyond the bare means of subsistence until Gen. CAVADA came along and kindly offered to take him to Nassau or any other secure place, a boat being then in waiting for the latter gentleman and another, supposed to have been Mr. FRANCISCO AGUILERA, Ex-Vice-President of the Republic. Everything went well. They were not seen by any Spanish troops, and they reached Cayo Cruz in safety, embarking immediately in a two-oared boat, and headed for the light-house on the English Key, known as Cayo Lobos, (Wolf Key.) When in plain sight of the light-house a very stiff breeze arose, which tossed their boat to and fro, and with the strong counter-current made the efforts of the rowers useless, and drove them back toward Cayo Cruz. CAVADA, seeing the futility of the attempt to reach Cayo Lobos, then ordered the rowers to return to Cayo Cruz, the boat skimming like a swan over the surface of the water, by the aid of wind and current. At this moment they were sighted by the gun-boat *Vigia*, and shortly after the expeditionists had landed on the key, the Spanish marines were after them. The three other men escaped easily, but CAVADA was too weak to proceed rapidly, and he was, at the same time, sufficiently generous not to leave OSORIO to his fate. The marines sighted them, and an hour after landing they were prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards, who treated them well during their stay on board; the officers giving them provisions and clean clothing. The gun-boat steamed away toward Nuevitas. When the prisoners arrived at Nuevitas, their emaciated appearance and their wretched health excited general pity, and your informant having known both in former years, offered them his services, but as they had been provided with suitable clothing by the commander of the *Vigia*, they declined further aid. CAVADA asked for writing materials, and wrote letters to the insurgent Generals, Salome Hernandez, Villamil, Ponce, Lico, several others, and to his brother, the Cuban General, ALFREDO CAVADA. They were of the following tenor: "The only service you can do Cuba is to surrender all and deliver up your arms; the Cuban flag is completely lost here and in the United States; the Cubans are shamefully misled by news from the island and from abroad, and we are only acting a foolish part, and only managing to shed blood, uselessly completing the ruin of the island." He also praises the treatment received from the Spaniards, and calls on his countrymen not to fear, and to surrender, while if they try to escape the same fate might befall them as befell him while trying to leave the island, whose coasts are so closely watched. In the letter to his brother he wrote the following sentence: "Surrender so as to avoid the fate which might have befallen me." This sentence sounds as if some chance of a respite had been held out to CAVADA, but the man knew too well that VALMASEDA could not pardon him, even if he was willing to do so. Perhaps no man was so much hated by the Spaniards as CAVADA, who had earned the soubriquet of the Fire King. CAVADA was taken to Puerto Principe on the morning of the 30th, and executed on the afternoon of the 1st. He met his fate like a hero, without bravado or cynicism. Tranquilly he conversed with some friends, and when the fatal hour came he marched, smoking a cigar, erect and proud to the place of execution. When he arrived there he took off his hat, flung it on the ground, and in a loud tone of voice cried, *Adios Cuba para siempre.* (Good-by Cuba, forever.) A volley was heard, and FREDERICO CAVADA ceased to exist. He persistently refused to see a Catholic priest or to confess, stating that he was not a Catholic either by conviction or practice, which so incensed the priest that he refused to allow the corpse to be buried in consecrated ground, and only after a long and bitter quarrel with the Spanish commander, Brig.-Gen. ZEA, was the matter adjusted, ZEA threatening to bury CAVADA himself, and send the priest to Havana as a prisoner. The Spanish Post-Captain at Nuevitas, JACOBA ALEMAN, had in the meantime telegraphed to the Admiral as to what to do with OSORIO. The Admiral replied: "He has been sentenced already by a Naval Court as a pirate, and the punishment for pirates is to swing at the yard-arm." But the Spanish Captain had no executioner, so he took it upon himself to have OSORIO shot, instead of hung, and the sentence was carried into effect on the morning of the 5th. The shooting party was drawn up, OSORIO knelt on the bowsprit of the *Neptuno*, the officer in charge of the party had given instructions that when he raised his sword the men were to get ready, and when he dropped his sword, to fire. He raised his sword, when one of the marines fired, the bullet entering OSORIO's head and coming out of the mouth, producing instant death. The others, of course, did not fire, and the body was taken ashore and buried. OSORIO having accepted the services of the priest and confessor. A short time previous to his execution, he wrote two letters, one of them to his sister, to whom he also sent a ring which he then wore on his finger; he also sent two short notes besides, one thanking the officers of the *Neptuno* for their kind treatment, and another thanking the first and second Commanders of the gun-boat *Vigia* for their kindness. But a fifth document written by him, though in few words, is terrible in its import. I translate it literally as follows:

Half an hour before my death. The friend, BERNABE DE VARONA, alias Bembeta, will have my death on his conscience. At this moment a person does not lie.

(Signed,) JUAN B. OSORIO.

This document is authentic; it was written in presence of the entire crew of the *Neptuno* and many outsiders. Can Bembeta, who has always borne the reputation of a kind and humane gentleman, clear up this mystery? He may excuse himself, but he cannot erase the dying words of OSORIO; if dead men tell no tales, they nevertheless leave frequently terrible accusations behind them. The other three men have undoubtedly managed to return to the mainland, and thus escaped their pursuers; if they remain on the key yet, they must either surrender or else starve, as no provisions or eatable articles, excepting crabs and a few shell-fish, can be found. Their unfortunate companions are no longer denizens of this world, and if Cuba triumphs their names will be remembered with those of the AGUEROS, ARTEMESAN and GOICOURIA.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

A Colonel of Volunteers is seen in mysterious confab with a prominent Government employe; both have long faces—they speak in a low tone of voice, and in a few moments they are joined by a staff officer. Their voices are not heard, and yet their conversation is understood, because no Spaniard, Cuban, or Italian can talk with his tongue alone, but must necessarily call in the assistance of his hands, and at times a foot. The body moves and contorts itself to suit the subject, which, in this instance, must be disagreeable in the extreme. A Cuban *laborante*, or sympathiser, one of that numerous class who, with the most unconcerned and innocent mein, lounges on one of the benches in the Plaza de Armas, watches their movements with the keenest interest, and when he notices that the three Spaniards salute an acquaintance in a very short but polite manner, the watcher's eyes begin to dilate, his lips twist nervously, and with the characteristic impulsiveness and want of caution of his countrymen, he can hardly keep his seat, but feels inclined to rush toward the group and, at the risk of being killed, inquire as to the cause of this interesting conversation. But the futility and danger of the attempt overcame his native curiosity, and he passes by in a very careless manner and catches but three words—"*Virginius, filibustero, Cuba.*" This is enough for him, and he draws the inference that the blockade-runner, filibustering steamer, or whatever title may be given to the *Virginius*, has landed her cargo of arms, ammunition and men somewhere in the Department of Santiago de Cuba. Rapidly our Cuban friend proceeds toward some prominent café, communicates to his confidentials the information he has gained, perhaps stops a lemonade on the way, and inof-fensively asks, among other matters, "Is Quesada still in Venezuela?" Possibly New-York journalists in a hasty jest, and as a Cuban has simply given the clue, without adorning anything; but his report flies from mouth to mouth and ear to ear with lightning speed, and in a few hours all Havana asks what has taken place, and the Government is compelled to satisfy the numerous inquiries by telling such portion of the facts as suits its pleasure. Public curiosity is satisfied, and the Government prevented from keeping the landing a secret even for a single day, while the prominent authorities wonder how the matter got about in such a hurry. Notwithstanding all the rose-colored reports from the interior, all of them favorable to the Spaniards, it is certain that matters would soon wear a different aspect if the Cubans could be provided with arms and ammunition. This can only be done by running the blockade, (not a difficult matter by any means,) and of the different expeditions spoken of two have landed in safety, and all the cargo consisting of a large quantity of arms and ammunition, together with some 275 Cuban and Venezuelan filibusters, reached the interior. According to private advices, the steamer *Virginia*, which had been in the service of the Venezuelan Government for some months past, left Caracoas on the night of the 1st, and landed on the evening of the 5th, near Santana de Lleo, about thirty miles from Santiago de Cuba, and midway between that place and Guantanamo. The Cubans, numbering over 1,700 men, and previously advised, were on hand to receive the cargo. Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ being Commander-in-Chief. When the steamer made fast in a little bay, some rafts and boats immediately put out to her. The first cases of arms and ammunition landed, were immediately distributed among the forces of MAXIMO GOMEZ, and the filibusters landed, already fully equipped and armed, under command of Col. RAFAEL QUESADA, a brother of Gen. MANUEL QUESADA. The means to bring the cargo ashore were so primitive that three days were taken up before the last of the cargo was landed, and when this operation had been concluded, word was passed around that anybody wished to return he could do so. Twenty-one Cubans and nine Venezuelans availed themselves of the permission, and returned whence they came. The *Virginia* then went to sea, and on the morning of the 9th a Spanish gun-boat hove in sight, attracted toward the coast by the smoke from the insurgent camps, and immediately steamed away for Cuba to carry the news. The same information adds that four companies of the España battalion, not suspecting such a large or such a well-armed force, attacked resolutely; the butchery which ensued was horrible, over one-half of the Spaniards being killed, the rest seeking safety in flight, and many falling into the hands of FIGUEREDO, who had made a flank movement, and cut off their retreat toward Bayamo. This report is from a reliable person, (a Spaniard,) and bears traces of veracity, but in a spirit of fairness, I have read the official Spanish report, which appears to be concocted by means of the official telegrams. Your correspondent cannot understand these different reports, not even with the aid of several dictionaries and old almanacs. VELASCO routs them on the 11th, captures six flags, the insurgents run away, and on the 13th PALANCA routs the routed, destroys their huts and captures another flag. Unless routing means not being routed, and that every few insurgents have a flag for their private amusement, or else use them as a substitute for fans, the solving of the riddle must be laid over for another occasion. The above information makes, all in all, a very pretty mess, and if the *Diario* told the truth, the *Voz* didn't, and *vice versa*. But this is none of my business, and in all matters unfavorable to the Spaniards nobody need expect a fair and plain statement of the truth, no more than a correct account of a great mishap to the Cubans could be found in their organs. The account which I gave first appears to be the most reliable, and as matters go in this country, full particulars of the landing will be received, via New-York, as soon as a letter from the *Virginia* can reach that City, the Havanese always waiting quietly for the New-York journals to find out what is going on in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The landing of the filibusters has changed the condition of things considerably, and the troops will have their hands full to keep the insurgent bands from attacking the smaller detachments, a very common practice with the Cubans, and one which is generally successful. Want of ammunition has hitherto prevented the Cubans from taking the offensive in many instances, because they did not dare to risk an engagement with the Spanish soldiers, having only a few cartridges to each man. All of the Cobre prisoners have been brought to Santiago de Cuba, by special order of VALMASEDA, and as there was not enough room for all in the jail, a portion of them were confined in the San Francisco barracks. In the engagement which the battalion of San Quintin had with a portion of the filibusters, the Spanish Colonel, TOLLEZ, a nephew of LERSUNDI, was dangerously wounded, and he was brought to Santiago de Cuba with about seventy-five more wounded. The fight took place in the Estacada Mountains.

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Gen. ZEA makes things lively in his department and the Cubans help to keep up the fun. The fighting is now carried on without mercy or quarter, every prisoner taken by either side, with very rare exceptions, being shot. But ZEA has pluck, and his last order shows that he does not fear the ire of volunteers or renegades, he having disbanded the Spanish counter guerrillas of Masia, the terror of Cubans and Spaniards, who were originally organized to protect the suburbs of Puerto Principe, but who in time became a regular robber band, plundering Cubans and Spaniards indiscriminately in the streets of Puerto Principe after nightfall, and making it dangerous for a person to walk about after dark, except in two or three of the principal thoroughfares. They stopped one of ZEA's adjutants, a day or two previous to the disbandment, and robbed the Chief Surgeon of the Hospital, on returning home from a visit to Gen. ZEA. As both of these officers knew the perpetrators, ZEA disbanded this organization, and ordered their arms to be taken from them. Numerous fights have taken place, and the number of killed is considerable. Two of the men who came on the *Upton*, all of whom were once killed before when they landed, have been killed near the Caunao, their names being ANTONIO RODRIGUES and a certain VEGA.... The only operation of real importance has been that effected by Gen AMPUDIA, who surrounded the Yaguajay Mountains with a considerable force, and, although the Spanish report gives but a small number of Cubans killed, I have positive information that, in addition to those killed during the different skirmishes about 130 prisoners were executed....At Las Parras a number of young Cubans surrendered to the Spanish commander, among them DOMINGO GIRAL, a Havanese, and ex-member of the Cuban Chambers. The Spanish commander refused to accept his surrender, because GIRAL did not surrender with any armed force, and ordered him out of the camp, informing GIRAL that he would give him four hours' start of the guerrillas. GIRAL did start, and the four hours had barely expired when the pounds guerrillas went in hot pursuit. EDUARDO BERNAL, who was one of those who surrendered, said it was not known when he left Las Parras to come to the Principe, whether GIRAL had reached the interior safely or not, but it is probable that he did. If JOSE AGRAMONTE catches him, then let GIRAL look out for a hempen neck-tie....A surrendered Cuban reports that VILLAMIL was wounded in the hip, and a Spanish journal gives the very improbable report that SALOMI HERNANDEZ and VILLAMIL had made propositions to surrender.

SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Gen. VALMASEDA, after returning from Santiago de Cuba, remained several days at Sancti Spiritus, trying to get things to rights and make the inhabitants quiet, but without success, if there is his stumbling-block. From Sancti Spiritus he went to Tucaro by sea, and is now on his way to Moron. Circumstances may not allow him to go at once to the Central department, but to remain in the jurisdiction of Moron and Sancti Spiritus a few days longer. The Sancti Spiritus paper publishes the absurd statement that ENRIQUE DEL MARMOL, the insurgent General who surrendered, had been captured and shot. An engagement occurred near Tirical.

THE PAPAL ANNIVERSARY.

A *Te Deum* was sung on Sunday last in the cathedral, to celebrate the Pope's twenty-fifth anniversary. For a reputed Catholic country, it seems rather strange that the *Te Deum* should have been so long delayed. But few more persons than usual attended church, and the illuminination of the cathedral on the previous evening, loudly heralded by the Press in advance, consisted of a display of about two hundred gas-lamps, which the wind blew out every moment, while the audience of about three hundred persons who listened to the music of the volunteer band, was composed in the biggest part of negroes residing in the neighborhood. The whole thing was a sham and a fizzle.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A number of persons were poisoned last week by partaking of ice cream at the famous Heladas de Paris. One person, I understand, has died, but the rest are out of danger....The ex insurgent General, JOSE MENDOZA (alias *El Prisionero,*) arrived here yesterday from Puerto Principe and leaves for Spain to-morrow by the Cadiz steamer....The vomito continues its ravages, but small-pox is declining; several cases of cholera morbus, but not of Asiatic cholera, have occurred....Some movements of a suspicious nature, have been noticed among the colored population, but nothing positive has been discovered by the Police.

QUIJOTE.

THE ERIE STRUGGLE.

The Motion for an Injunction to Restrain the Overissue of Stock—Close of the Arguments on Both Sides—Erie's Defense.

The argument on the motion of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company, for an injunction against JAY GOULD and the directors of the railroad to prevent the registration of the overissue of 50,000 shares of stock based on the cancellation of the certificates of HEATH and RAPHAEL, and also to enjoin the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from registering such stock at their office, was resumed yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD. Mr. C. F. SOUTHMAYD and Ex-Attorney-General HOAR, of Massachusetts, appeared on behalf of HEATH and RAPHAEL, and Messrs. DILLON, BELOS & SHEARMAN represented the Erie Railroad and JAY GOULD.

Mr. FIELD, in resuming his argument in behalf of the Erie Company, said:

This is a bill of an anomalous character. It is really neither original nor supplemental. It refers to the allegations of an independent bill, "as if the allegations of that bill of complaint were incorporated with this bill," but without quoting them, while its main purpose is to prevent the defendant GOULD from complying with an order not yet entered in a third suit pending in this Court. The *gravamen* of the bill may be thus concisely stated: The Executive Committee of the Erie Railway Company have issued 50,000 new shares in a manner supposed to be not warranted by law; but the same have been recognized by the Company and have passed into the hands of bona-fide holders for value, who are not parties to this suit. These shares have also been registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, but 50,000 other shares of stock issued from the hands of a receiver have not been registered. They might have been registered had not the old certificates for which they were substituted been surrendered in order to obtain the registration of the 50,000 new shares. Therefore, as the new shares, though spurious, have been registered, and made good, the 50,000 good shares in the receiver's hands should be made bad and denied the privilege of registry. Such is the logic of the application, and such substantially the statement of facts on which it is made. It only asks a declaration that the 50,000 new shares were illegal and wrongful, and that, while the certificates remained in the hands of said JAY GOULD, and before the same were sold and disposed of by him," "were illegal and spurious," and then asks for an injunction against a registration. Now, as the bill informs us that these shares have been sold and disposed of and the certificates have gone into the hands of numerous bona-fide purchasers, the declaration would be a mere *brutum fulmen*, and the bill remains as a mere bill for an injunction against registration. The bill cannot be sustained in any view of it. It should have been framed as a supplement to the original bill of HEATH and others now pending in this Court. It is not so framed nor is it framed for any independent purpose. It is auxiliary only, and must fall if the two prior suits or proceedings fail. If the bill were properly framed as an independent proceeding it must fail because this Court has no power over the internal affairs of the State corporations, not indeed any power except as a Court of equity. It has no power to decide who are or who are not corporators of the City of New-York or corporators of the Bank of England. Its sole power is over the defendants as trustees in the management of their trust. It cannot entertain a suit to determine whether the 50,000 shares of stock issued in December, 1870, were or were not lawfully issued. If the Court has power to determine the question of the legality of the issue of the 50,000 shares of new stock, it should not do so upon the present bill, because the necessary allegations are wanting, and the bill does not pray such relief. Under this bill it would be impossible to order either the 50,000 shares issued in December, 1870, and January, 1871, or those in the hands of Mr. COLEMAN to be withdrawn and canceled. The necessary parties are wanting. A bill might just as well be filed to set aside any other stock of the Company, or prevent the registration of it, without making the holders parties. Here, neither the holders of 50,000 shares nor Mr. COLEMAN are before the Court. As no judgment can be rendered in this suit affecting their right, so neither can any injunction be issued having the like effect. If the Court cannot interfere with the ownership or legality of the 50,000 shares, it cannot interfere with any incident of such ownership. As it cannot decide that the stock is not valid, it cannot decide that it shall not have all the privileges and incidents of validity; that is to say, the right or privilege of registration. The privilege of registration is too vague and evanescent to be the basis of a bill in equity. It is not a right. It is a mere favor, dependent entirely on the joint consent of the managing body of the Corporation, and of the Stock Exchange. It can be given or withheld at pleasure by either of those bodies. The registration with a third party is a purely voluntary arrangement of the Company, made without consideration, for the convenience of speculators in its stock—one which the Company may withdraw or change at pleasure, and, therefore, one which a stockholder acquires no right either to enforce or restrain. Suppose the Company had been in the habit of printing its certificates on yellow paper, and the Stock Exchange would deal in no other certificates than the yellow ones, would the stockholders have a right to require the Company to use the yellow paper for all time to come? Considered as a precaution against overissue, the Company may take it or not, as it pleases; and the Court cannot control the exercise of its discretion in that respect. As no stockholder could maintain a suit against the Company to compel it to adopt a registry, no more could he maintain a suit against it to compel it to cause his own stock to be registered. Suppose the transferee of 1,000 shares, having surrendered the former certificate in conformity with the by-laws, were to demand its return, and then he might present it to the registering third party as the basis of registry, and the Company were to refuse the return, could it be compelled? Having incurred no obligation in his favor, how can he compel them. The 50,000 new shares issued in December, 1870, and January, 1871, are a part of the capital stock of the Company. This point the bill appears to admit and then to deny; but whether it admits or denies, the fact and the law make these shares to be a part of the capital stock. The Company has the power under the tenth subdivision of the twenty-eighth section of the General Railroad act of New-York, to issue convertible bonds for the purpose of completing, finishing or operating their railroad. This point has been adjudged by the Supreme Court of New-York. (Belmont against Erie Company, 52 Barb., 671, and Jenks against New-York Central Railroad, therein referred to.) The bill alleges that this power has not been properly executed because the President issued to the stock without the authority of the directors; that the stock which was issued had never been actually issued or put in circulation upon any bona-fide consideration, and was not issued nor intended to be issued or registered as bonds for the purpose of borrowing money, or as debts or evidence of debts; but was a mere sham and pretense gotten up for the purpose of manufacturing and issuing upon the pretended basis thereof such spurious and fraudulent 50,000 new shares. The answer is, that the particulars specified do not sustain the general allegations; the general allegations are fully met by the affidavits now read in answer to the motion. The bill shows a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed in 1868, authorizing the Executive Committee to issue convertible bonds. That this was a continuing authority, the Board was advised by counsel, and among others, the counsel of the plaintiff in the present case. The bill sets forth resolutions of the Executive Committee, authorizing the issue of the convertible bonds. The bill also sets forth a subsequent resolution of the Board of Directors, ratifying the action of the Executive Committee. The criticism upon this ratifying resolution is ill-founded. There was, therefore, both previous authority for and subsequent ratification of the action of the Executive Committee in authorizing the issue of the convertible bonds. Then it is objected that these convertible bonds were not issued for money borrowed, but were sold to Mr. GOULD, and were converted into stock on the day of their issue, or the day after, and were actually converted before any money was received on them, and were not issued with intent to negotiate or keep the same alive as bonds," all which circumstances, if made out, would not, as we submit, invalidate the bonds. Thus the statute expressly authorizes the Company to issue and dispose of their bonds for any amount so borrowed. This certainly means that they may sell the bonds to repay borrowed money. Thus the statute does not require the price of the bonds to be paid to the Company before their conversion into stock. A railway company might well afford to sell its bonds to Mr. ASTOR or Mr. STEWART for the promissory notes of the latter having a considerable time to run. And lastly, the statute does not require the bonds to be kept alive as bonds, or to be retained one day or one hour before conversion. On the contrary, the authority is to convert them "at any time not exceeding ten years from the date." In BELMONT vs. Erie, 52 Barb., 673, it is mentioned as one of the exigencies for which convertible bonds might be issued to relieve the Company from that through which it might be placed in the greatest straight, viz.: previously incurred debt, and in TOWLES vs. TARNEY, 4 DUER, 160, it was held that a statute authority to sell the land of infants to raise money for the payment of debts covered a conveyance of the land directly to the creditors, without going through the formality of selling it for money, and then appropriating the money to the debt, and, it was then said, that the objection would be purely technical, possessing neither practical substance nor merit. This case was affirmed in the Court of Appeals, 14 New-York, 430. Second—The affidavit of Mr. GOULD shows that he took the bonds in good faith; that the Company received the proceeds and used them for the purposes specified in the statute, and that the stock sold for the bonds has passed into the hands of bona-fide holders for value.

Mr. GOULD further contended that there was no doubt these 50,000 shares formed part of the capital stock of the Company when the last 6 receiver have not been registered. They might have been registered had not the old certificates for which they were substituted been surrendered in order to obtain the registration of the 50,000 new shares. Therefore, as the new shares, though spurious, have been registered, and made good, the 50,000 good shares in the receiver's hands should be made bad and denied the privilege of registry. Such is the logic of the application, and such substantially the statement of facts on which it is made. It only asks a declaration that the 50,000 new shares were illegal and wrongful, and that, while the certificates remained in the hands of said JAY GOULD, and before the same were sold and disposed of by him," "were illegal and spurious," and then asks for an injunction against a registration. 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DULUTH PHENOMENA.

Curious Freaks of the Waters of Lake Superior.

From the Duluth Minnesotian, July 8.

The ship-canal which the City of Duluth is constructing across Minnesota Point, to make a direct and safe entrance from Lake Superior into the inside, or bay harbor, is likely, by its protective exhibition of feats, to confound all the theories as to its effects on currents and entries that have heretofore been laid down by both friends and foes. For the last two weeks what is called the "Littoral Current of the Lake," or the shore-wash from the north-east down the north shore, has, under the continued prevalence of winds from the north-east, rushed for two-thirds of the time into the bay through this canal aperture; as though that, being the first opening that presented itself in its "line of march," course, it made haste to seize the opportunity to swell the waters of the inside record to its own level; and then, shrunken on the inside shore line of Minnesota Point, it has gone to reinforce the currents of the St. Louis and Left-Hand Rivers—the practical effect on the entry being to deepen its channel two feet, with a corresponding increase of depth on the bar at the lake end of the unfinished canal, as nautical soundings show. Under this known condition of things, as to effect of the canal's construction thus far, it is not surprising that even our friends of Superior City are in a state of bewilderment whether the proposed dyke across the bay will not be a dire injury, and whether the "Littoral Current of the Littoral Current" is to make a circuit through the canal and out at the entry, in not to prove their greatest blessing!

This morning another phenomenon of current through the canal was witnessed—one that had contemplated the oldest settlers and the hundreds of all ranks who gathered down the Point to view it. Between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning, a sort of tidal wave, more than two feet high, suddenly broke from the lake into the canal, sweeping away the floating or scow-bridge at Lake-avenue, and all the north pier work or approach thereto, breaking the unanchored cribs away from their moorings at the bay entrance to the canal, and scattering the floating timber-rafts into the bay in every direction. The current ran in at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, for over half an hour; and it turned and ran out with nearly the same velocity for about twenty minutes, carrying timbers and cribs out to sea; then it turned and ran in again with nearly as great impetus for another half hour, bringing the *débris* in again; and so it has oscillated all the morning to and fro. Communications between the two ends of the Point are respectively suspended, so that no one can travel only in the short pauses when the current is on the turn. The reason why the tide seems to run in a little longer than out of the canal, is conjectured to be that a portion of the volume of water finds its outlet by St. Louis River entry.

The cause is unknown, but the effect is due to its cause. Last night there was a tremendous rain-storm, with lightning fire-works, little or no thunder, the rain coming down in perpendicular torrents part of the time, then wind from every point of the compass; nature in a sort of chaos. Under the operation of these elements, and probably in connection with the current down the lake, nearing the volume of the lake's waters to this end, the so-called tidal wave has occurred. We wait with some curiosity to hear of this storm from further east.

California Wonders.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Near the confines of Fresno, Tulare and Tuapo Counties, in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Kewash, there exists a remarkable piece of country. The Indians say it is the abiding-place of the Evil Spirit. The country is rugged and rocky—mountains, with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes and reptiles of every description abound in untold numbers. As a human soul, it is the wild and most uninviting region. But, aside from this, the most curious phenomenon exists. The ground trembles and quakes almost continuously, and the abundant rocks grind and grit together as if being urged by some terrible influence. Frequently, deep discharges are heard, muffled and dull, like the distant sound of heavy artillery at night; the sounds seem to be more abundant than in the day time. No Indian can be induced to venture near the locality, regarding it with superstitious horror. No theories advanced by any one to account for the strange phenomena mentioned. We also learn from a William Fawcett, who resides near the head of Crane Valley, in this county, another place similar to the one mentioned exists. Persons who have visited the last place named describe the sounds mentioned as like muffled thunder.

The Power of a Deputy Marshal.

A few weeks ago PATRICK FARRELL, a United States Deputy Marshal, was commissioned by Marshal SHARPE to take charge of a canal-boat on the Jersey City shore which had been libeled in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York. While in the execution of this duty FARRELL was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge GREEN, of Jersey City, on the charge of stealing the boat. On being apprised of the occurrence Marshal SHARPE obtained a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of FARRELL before Judge NIXON, who subsequently discharged the prisoner on the ground that his arrest was not legal, and that the charge of stealing was unfounded. It is probable that the circumstance will result in the discussion as to the authority of the relative parties in the premises.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court open at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	O'Brien vs. Russell.	32—	Brooklyn City and Newtown vs. Daly.
2—	Same vs. Same.		
3—	Mitchell vs. Mitchell.	33—	Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Drummond.
22—	Same vs. Same.		
23—	Same vs. Gloss.		
24—	Same vs. Same.	34—	Davis et al. vs. O'Mahoney et al.
25—	Johnston vs. Kansas Pacific Railway Co.		
26—	Van Allen vs. Van Allen.	37—	Same vs. Same.
27—	Same vs. Same.	38—	Same vs. Wheaton.
28—	Continental National Bank vs. Randall.	39—	Same vs. Same.
29—	Same vs. Same.	40—	Lutheyer vs. Buckley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6715—	Mumper vs. Russell.	6760—	Fraccioni vs. Lopez.
6716—	Same vs. Same.	6761—	Same vs. Same.
6717—	Hoyman vs. Parker.	6762—	Same vs. Same.
6718—	Wolf vs. Curran.	6763—	Freeman vs. Duffy.
6719—	Cassell vs. Fatzinger.	6764—	Benham vs. First National Refrigerator Co.
6725—	Roony vs. Shipman.		
6724—	Van Brunt vs. Stewart.	6765—	Mann vs. Carlock.
6727—	Stiles vs. The C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.	6766—	Sullivan vs. Kinsch.
		6731—	Pabisch vs. Lowenstein.
6728—	Pollock vs. Schwartz.	6736—	Hawkins vs. The R. S. H. Co.
6732—	Turner vs. Grosjean.		
6734—	Same vs. Same.		
6734—	Orr vs. Holmes.	6737—	Payne vs. Archer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wilson, &c., vs. Bachman; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

James E. Ward *vs.* John Tart et al.; case settled, and the Clerk is hereby directed to file and annex the same to the judgment roll.

George R. Newcomb et al. *vs.* James Sabey; motion granted with $50 costs.

John McGuire *vs.* Joseph Ross; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Wm. Laidlaw *vs.* Wm. Gilmore et al.; Henry Ellis *vs.* Wm. Gilmore et al.; complaints dismissed; see opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Larremore.

CREDITORS' ACTIONS.

Wm. Laidlaw et al. vs. Wm. Gilmore et al.; Henry Ellis vs. Same.—These suits are brought by creditors to set aside the conveyance of a house and lot on Fifty-second-street by William Gilmore to Samuel Kissock, as made with intent to defraud creditors. The chief facts relied on to establish such fraud were that Gilmore was then insolvent, and that the sale was for an old debt of Gilmore to Kissock—arrears of taxes and assessments, and a mortgage for $10,000—no actual money passing; that this conveyed in all to but $18,317 64. While a year or two before an exactly similar adjoining house had sold for $23,000.

Judge LARREMORE holds that, to make a conveyance fraudulent as to the grantee, fraud or fraudulent intent must be shown on his part, as well as on the part of the grantor; that there was no direct proof of fraud in Kissock's admitted it, and denied knowledge of Gilmore's indebtedness at the time; that the price of lots was shown to have fallen greatly since the adjoining house was sold for $23,000; that one creditor declined to purchase it at $17,000, though he might thereby have secured his debt—and that therefore the consideration given was not so inadequate as to raise a presumption of fraud. That there are circumstances of suspicion," says Judge LARREMORE, "surrounding this sale, I am free to admit, but the testimony fails to establish on the part of the grantee any intent to hinder, delay or defraud the creditors of the grantor within the meaning of the statute." Complaints dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

"OUR SOCIETY" IN TROUBLE.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court against Gen. Ryan and *Our Society*, which involves an important question of law. Counsel for the plaintiff charges that on the 25th of May, 1871, he was induced to take a chattel mortgage on all the property of *Our Society* for a little over $1,800, on Gen. Ryan's assurances that the mortgage was valid, and that there was no lien on the property which could precede it, but that on the same day, with intent to deceive, *Our Society*, Gen. Ryan being a party to it, gave by the process known as confession of judgment a lien to another man, which is claimed to be prior to the chattel-mortgage. The mortgagee asks that this claim be negatived by the Court, and that no execution be permitted to issue. The judgment creditor reports all the implications of the mortgage and claims that he is the "sinon pure" creditor.

THE RIGHTS OF THE DIVORCED.

Mary Gallinger vs. Simon Gallinger.—This is one of several cases tried about the same time, in which husband and wife charged each other with fresh treasonable In the case the wife succeeded and obtained a decree of separation. The referee, to whom the question of alimony was referred, awarded her but $7 per week. The master came up on motion to confirm the decision, when plaintiff's counsel insisted that such an allowance was altogether insufficient, and asked that as the Court had full control it would grant a higher rate for her support.

The defendant's counsel claimed that the referee's finding that the defendant's income for the support of himself and his son was but $1,300 per annum was conclusive on the Court; and the allowance if that were true was fair. The Court held that the referee's finding was not binding on it, and took the testimony for examination.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	113½	20 Ocean Bank	91
150,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67, reg.	114¾	20 Metropolitan Ex.	124¾
200,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67, reg.	113 3/8	44 Fourth Nat. Bk.	113
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	112⅝	300 Spring Mt. Coal	73
150,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112	400 W. Un. Tel.	57¾
5,000	do.	112⅝	100 do. bet. cash	57⅝
1,000	Va. 6s, ex-coup.	68	100 Mariposa Pf.	43
3,000	Va. 6s, ex. new	75	600 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	43
5,000	Ga. 6s, '75	85	100 do.	43¾
5,000	do.	84¾	10 Am. Ex.	81
5,000	Ga. 7s, G. bs.	96¾	100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	63
5,000	do.	85¾	100 Adams Ex.	69
5,000	do.	85¾	300 N. Y. C. & H. R.	95½
5,000	do.	85¾	100 do.	95¾
5,000	do. bet. cash	86	200 do.	95¾
5,000	do.	86	100 do. bet. cash	95¾
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bs.	45	20 do.	95¾
1,000	do.	44¾	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts.	95
10,000	S. C. 6s, new	90	do. bet. cash	91
20,000	do. Apl. & Oct.	61	100 Erie Railway	20¾
5,000	Mo. 6s, 8s.	99	100 do.	27¾
1,000	Ala. 8s, 81	89	200 Reading	111¾
4,000	N. Y. 6s, 70 h.	108	100 Mich. Cen.	136¾
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	93¼	100 L. Sc. & M. So.	107¾
12,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '67	92	100 do.	107¾
1,000	Erie, 1st mtg.	92¾	400 do. bet. cash	107¾
3,000	C. & R. Gold bs.	102¾	400 do.	6.107¾
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	89¾	100 Panama	140
2,000	Ala. & T. H. 1st.	89¾	100 Un. Pac.	24¾
5,000	H. & J. Con. Ob.	94¼	100 do. bet. cash	24¾
1,000	do.	94¼	100 do.	24¾
5,000	do.	102¾	100 do.	25
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st	92	100 do.	25
1,000	C. & R. L. & P.	101	20 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	68
5,000	Mad. & Ind. 1st	95¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	68¾
5,000	Mad. & Ind. 2d	85¾	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	77¾
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	93	100 do.	77¾
1,000	M. & S. P. 1st, 8	93	100 C. C. & Ind. C.	19¾
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	77¾	100 Del., L. & W.	109
2,000	C. & R. A. h.	93	1,000 Mor. & Ess.	94¾
2,000	do.	94	104 R. & Prov. Bs.	140

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 81, R.	115¾	200 La. & M. So. s5.
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	100 bet. cash
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67, reg.	113¾	200 do.
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67, C.	113¾	100 do.
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67,	113¾	100 Union Pacific
1,000	do. small	113	1,700 do.
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112	20 Clev. & Pitts.
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112	600 Chi. & N. W.
11,000	U. P. R. 1st M.	89	100 do.
5,000	do.	88¾	100 do.
4,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st.	87¾	20 Panama R. R.
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, 6	110	300 Ohio & N. W.
100	Con. Coal of Md.	40	50 N. C. Gold
500	do.	41¾	300 Chi. & R. I.
400	do. bet. cash	41¾	100 do.
400	Quick. Mining Co.	13	100 do.
100	W. U. Tel. b. c.	57¾	100 do.
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	95¾	5 Mil. & St. Paul
100	Adams Express	69¾	100 Tol., Wabash & W.
15	do.	69¾	100 do.
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	95¾	200 do.
100	do.	95¾	100 do. bet. cash
50,000	N. Y. C. & H. Cts.		80 H. & St. Jo. Pref.
	bet. cash	91	100 do.
900	Reading Railroad	111¾	

THURSDAY, July 20—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the FISCAL YEAR, 1871, ending June 30 ult., have just been completed by the figures for the month of June, and we present below our usual summary for the Month and Year, compared with the results, at New-York, of the previous Fiscal Year:

The Import entries at New-York for June were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	June, 1871.	June, 1870.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$14,778,135	$12,527,373
Dutiable Goods, bonded	12,322,179	10,464,648
Free Goods	2,041,499	1,475,096
Total June entries	$30,246,411	$24,238,044

The amount of Goods of the previous Importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $8,711,287, or $4,070,939 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $25,975,473, upon which the Customs paid amount to $10,093,910, or at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) is 40 ₱ cent. The amount marketed in June, 1870, was $23,066,826, upon which the Customs were $9,740,550.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $1,352,006, against $188,150 in June, 1870.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the twelve months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1870-71. Fiscal Year.	1869-70. Fiscal Year.
Total entries	$346,753,626	$320,689,717
Total marketed	$321,970,631	$320,460,078
Customs thereon	147,421,592	129,134,130
Average tariff	45.80 ₱ cent.	40 ₱ cent.

Not withdrawn, free Goods in 1871, $23,697,561, and Free Goods in 1870, $13,288,810.

The amount of Foreign Specie not included in the above, entered during the Fiscal Year, is $9,443,737 as against $12,940,161 for the previous Fiscal Year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the twelve months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1870-71. July 1 to May 31.	1869-70. July 1 to June 30.
July	$28,027,020	$21,221,228
August	31,109,902	25,824,954
September	27,555,673	25,260,673
October	31,161,265	24,082,952
November	31,621,779	19,955,904
December	19,967,805	15,724,236
January	20,541,852	21,753,280
February	19,301,461	21,240,227
March	26,872,189	28,418,044
April	30,540,764	28,252,676
May	29,973,263	24,797,815
June	25,575,472	22,006,239
Total Fiscal Year	$321,970,631	$320,460,778

The Monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

July	$10,305,941	January	$12,610,230
August	11,078,518	February	12,256,145
September	14,122,856	March	15,295,776
October	11,161,265	April	12,538,400
November	9,967,023	May	11,960,180
December	7,896,060	June	10,002,916
Total New-York duties collected			$141,421,292
Miscellaneous sub-port Customs			1,809,286
Total deposited at New-York			$143,234,135

The Export clearances from New-York in June, 1871, and in the same month, 1870, compare as follows:

	June, 1871.	June, 1870.
Domestic Produce	$17,482,767	$16,211,500
Foreign do.	957,378	1,264,000
Gold and Silver	3,604,736	4,787,000
Total June clearances	$22,044,878	$22,262,500

The Exports of all descriptions for the Fiscal Year compare as follows with the previous Fiscal Year:

	1870-71. Fiscal Year.	1869-70. Fiscal Year.
Domestic Produce	$213,306,021	$225,187,197
Foreign re-exports	9,410,945	9,945,197
Gold and Silver	82,908,197	82,907,156
Total	$305,625,163	$317,042,547

Of the gross Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, the proportions of Dry Goods to General Merchandise for the two Fiscal Years were as follows:

	1870-71. Fiscal Year.	1869-70. Fiscal Year.
General Merchandise	$223,663,756	$196,214,631
Foreign Dry Goods	126,113,870	124,474,270
Total Entries	$349,777,626	$320,689,717

We have to report another dull day in the Wall-street markets. Gold and the Foreign Exchanges are firm, without any important business in either. At the Treasury sale of Gold only $3,100,000 was bid for, and $1,000,000 awarded at 112.38 @ 112.58 ₱ cent., the open market being 112¾ ₱ cent. at the time. In the Afternoon the quotation was 112⅝ ₱ cent., the same as last night.

The Public Funds continue in demand for Europe, but the offerings here within London limits are small, and some of the buyers for the other side doubt whether the advanced bids would bring out much Stock. Even the Registered 5-20s dealt in exclusively on Domestic accounts are fully up to the price of Gold. The Coupon 1862s are 112¾ ₱ cent., and the 1867s 113¾ ₱ cent. The 5 ₱ cents (old) are 112¾. They carry interest from the 1st of March. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 are 115¾ ₱ cent.

In the Railway Stocks the feeling is more generally bearish than in the opposite direction, and the sales of the day show continued weakness in Union Pacific, North-west, Rock Island, St. Paul, and even Toledo and Wabash, which was fairly supported yesterday. The same depression was felt on New-York Central and Erie, while Lake Shore was well maintained considering the surrounding feeling on the general market.

In the Southern State Bonds there was some business in South Carolinas and Georgias, at steady prices for the former and an improvement in Georgias.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 20.	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	113	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1869	114¾	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113¾
American Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110¾	110¾
N. Y. C. Central and Hudson	96	95¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certs	91¾	91
Reading Railroad	111¾	111¾
Chicago and Rock Island	106¾	106¾
North-west Common	68¾	66
North-west Preferred	86¾	86¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
St. Paul Preferred	78¾	79
St. Paul Common	58	57¾
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44	43¾
Toledo and Wabash	58¾	58¾
Western Telegraph	57¾	57¾
Erie	28¾	27¾
Union Pacific	26¾	26¾
Central Pacific Bonds	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific Bonds	88¾	88
Consolidation Coal	42	41

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 20.

Gold receipts	$778,276 85
Gold payments	222,897 69
Gold balance	40,068,347 56
Currency receipts	336,975 70
Currency payments	497,997 84
Currency balance	4,801,126 56
Customs	792,000 00

SALES OF GOLD BY TREASURY.

Martin & Runyon.		White, Morris & Co.	
$100,000	112.40	$50,000	112.51
10,000	112.45	50,000	112.45
50,000	112.50	7,000	112.39
Ed. Sweet & Co.		Schafer Brothers.	
15,000	112.39	20,000	112.39
100,000	112.40	100,000	112.40
Ed. Sweet & Co.		100,000	112.50
15,000	112.39	Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
Martz & Co.		25,000	112.50
100,000	112.40 ¾	30,000	112.47
John A. Zerega & Co.		30,000	112.45
25,000	112.51 ½	30,000	112.42
25,000	112.52	20,000	112.40
20,000	112.50 ½	30,000	112.39
Baker & Brown.		1,000	112.38
13,000	112.38		
20,000	112.51	$1,000,000	
Phelps, Dodge & Co.			
20,000	112.39		

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	113¾	6-20 coup., '67	113
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	113¾	5-20 coup., '67	113¾
5-20 coup., '62	114	10-40 reg.	112⅝
5-20 coup., '64	113¾	10-40 coup.	113¾
5-20 coup., '65	113¾	6s currency	114
5-20 coup., '67	113¾		
5-20 coup., '68	113¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	72	Alabama 5s, Tunnel	65
Tenn. 6s, new	72¾	Alabama 8s, R. Road	85
Va. 6s, new bonds	72¾	Ohio 6s, 1881	103
Va. 6s, reg., old	65	Ohio 6s, 1886	103
Va. 6s, Consol. Bds	70	Ill. War Loan	100
Va. 6s, Dist. Bds	75	Ill. 6s, War Loan	100
Georgia 6s, new	93	Indiana 6s, War	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	95	Indiana 5s	100
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds	96¾	Mich. 6s, 1870	99
N. Car. 6s, new Bds	26¾	Mich. 6s, 1883	97
S. Car. 6s, 2d July	40¾	N. Y. Canal 6s	103¾
S. Car. 6s, 1st & Oct	40¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal 1	104
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal 2	104¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.	97	N. Y. 6s, Canal 3	74 108¾
La. 6s	77	N. Y. 6s, Canal 4	75 108¾
La. 6s, Levee Bds	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal 5	77 107
La. 6s, Penitentiary	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal 6	78 107
California 7s	111⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal 7	74 104
Conn. 6s	100¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal 8	75 104
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal 9	78 101
Kentucky 6s	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d	81¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	89	Hannibal & St. Jo. 1st	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Gt. West. 1st, '59	94¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104¾	Gt. West. 2d, '63	88
Hudson River 1st	112	Gt. West. 3d, '67	75
Erie 1st Ind.	92¾	Gal. & Chi. ex	103
Erie 2d 7s, '76	97¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d	93
Erie 2d 7s, '83	95¾	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	101
Erie 3d 7s, '80	95¾	Chi. & Rock Isl.	106
Erie 8s 7s, '90	94¾	Morris & Essex 1st	109¼
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, 7	93¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101¾
Long Dock Bonds	90	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Harlem 1st 7s	120	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	93
Harlem 1st 7s, ex-div	120	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	88
Hud. C. M. & S. P. 1st	93¾	P., Ft. W. & C. Con.	93
Ch., R. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	110¾	Cleve. & Pitts. C. & P.	93
Chi. & Mil. 7 ₱ ct. 1st	97	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
M. & St. P. 1st, 7 ₱ ct.	101¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	94
Pac. R. Mo. guar. by Mo.	89¾	Chi. & Alton S. F.	101
Cen. Pac. bds	89¾	Chi. & Alton 1st	102
Union Pac. 1st bds	89¾	Chi. & Alton Inc.	95
Union Pac. land gr.	89¾	Chi. & Alton Sinking	85
Union Pac. 2d bds	89¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '76	106	Ohio & Miss. 2d	83
Alton & T. H. 1st	89¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Alton & T. H. Inc.	45	Sc. R. & I. M. 1st	94¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101	M. & St. P. 1st Sn.	103¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	93¾	M. & St. P. 1st C. M.	103¾
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds	93	M. & St. P. 2d	89
Chi. & N. W. Sk. fd.	82¾	Mil. & St. P. Con.	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st	104¾	Col. Chi. & Ind. C.	87¾
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103¾	Tol., P. & Wat. E. D.	80
Del., L. & W. 1st	104¾	Tol., P. & Wat. 2d	70
Del., L. & W. 7s	113¾	Tol., P. & W. Ex.	80
Tol. & Wab. 1st	97¾	Cal. & S. F. 1st	86
Tol. & W. 1st, Sc. Ld.	89¾	Cedar F. & M. 1st	86

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	124	Metropolitan	128
Manhattan	155	Citizens'	112
Merchants'	118	People's	148
Mechanics'	125	North River	115
America	145	Nassau	115
City	225	Corn Exchange	121
North River	95	St. Nicholas	120
Hanover	240	Irving	115
Greenwich	120	Continental	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	145	Importers' & Traders'	178
Gallatin National	116	Park	126
Mechanics' & Traders'	90	Mercantile	90
Leather Manufact'r.	102	Central National	106
Commerce	117¾	First National	100
Ocean	94	Second National	180
Mercantile	120	Ninth National	100
American Exchange	116	Tenth National	125
Bank of the Republic	116	Gold Exchange	80
Bank of N. America	104		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¾	101
City 6s, new	100¾	101
Camden and Amboy	127½	128
Pennsylvania Central	60¾	61
Reading	111½	111¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	47½	48
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾	28¾
Northern Central	40¼	40¾
Lehigh Navigation	58	58¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	91¾

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of July 6 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France, as compared with the return of Sept. 8, 1870, after Sedan, the last return heretofore published:

	Sept. 8, 1870.	July 6, 1871.
	Francs.	Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,048,100	7,266,630
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,702	22,105,702
Landed property	11,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,745,050,775	2,073,211,480
Bank-notes to order	94,766,321	72,526,201
Treasury accounts	175,776,201	220,945,681
Current accounts	324,406,220	402,647,597
Current branch banks	107,266,188	46,340,610
Dividends payable	1,364,076	14,604,301
Discounts	14,775,720	2,764,883
Rediscounted	1,127,000	6,017,285
Sundries	12,472,834	28,984,186
Total	2,694,753,468	3,097,098,536
Cash on hand	808,002,718	649,061,849
Commercial bills overdue	776,987	901,469
Commercial bills not yet due	772,569,232	821,623,065
Commercial branch banks	253,771,331	297,540,400
Advance on bullion	13,342,000	16,811,000
Branch banks	7,691,150	5,584,800
French public securities	89,417,909	94,800,900
Branch banks	1,127,000	6,017,285
On railway shares, &c	44,796,200	45,067,950
By the branch banks	29,482,240	28,045,185
On Crédit Foncier	5,018,800	5,054,700
Branches	1,827,300	2,282,800
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,990,750	12,990,750
Government disposable	20,857,187	21,557,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	3,033,682	4,000,000
Expenses and management	1,332,305	61,276
Sundries	16,806,546	65,997,804
Advanced Treasury		1,197,702,472
Advanced City of Paris		210,000,000
Total	2,694,787,406	3,297,099,225

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 5th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	$2,222,115	Increase. $197,365
Public deposits	9,227,710	Decrease. 670,474
Other deposits	24,966,425	Increase. 1,322,707
Government securities	14,874,475	Decrease. 1,467,992
Other securities	22,162,892	Increase. 226,648
Notes unemployed	16,762,045	Decrease. 1,051,315

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,900,475, being an increase of £916,720; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £28,405,236, showing a decrease of £144,304 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£28,405,236	£21,448,105
Reserve	16,642,781	15,548,362
Notes in circulation	24,966,475	25,905,345
Rate of discount	3½ ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	92¾	92¾
French Rentes	183f.	71f.

Earnings of Toledo and Wabash for the second week in July:

1871	$118,548 29
1870	71,076 13
Increase	$44,767 34

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced in the House of Commons last night that the Queen had canceled the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of commissions in the army. The Tories denounced the arbitrary course of the Government, but Mr. GLADSTONE was defiant, and challenged the opposition to move a vote of non-confidence. In the House of Lords the action of the Government was announced by Earl GRANVILLE. The Lords were deeply moved, but decorous in their demonstrations. The London Common Council rejected a motion to give a banquet to the Imperial and royal visitors in England. A meeting of the Democrats will be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next, the anniversary of the great Reform demonstration of 1866. The prizes of the Wimbledon rifle meeting have been distributed by the Princess LOUISE. Several Canadian volunteers were successful competitors. Serious election disturbances in the County Monaghan, Ireland, were apprehended yesterday, and troops were sent to quell them.....The Paris *Siècle* advocates an income tax. The Finance Committee of the Assembly favor a stamp duty of ten centimes on bills above ten francs. A resolution was introduced yesterday, that Deputies who fail to take their seats in a specified time shall be held to have resigned. It is aimed at the ORLEANS Princes. The Minister of Justice demands the resignation of M. DEVIENNE, formerly President of the Cour de Cassation. The mobilization of the "Mobiots," or Garde Mobile, is in contemplation. Monarchical demonstrations in the provinces are apprehended during the recess of the Assembly. Electoral meetings are prohibited in Paris. An official report says 400,000,000 francs of the indemnity were received by Germany July 15, and 20,000,000 since that date. The Germans have evacuated the town of Buzencil, for the purpose of allowing the invalids to visit the baths.....The Spanish Ministers yesterday assembled to tender their resignation collectively.

GENERAL.

The latest Mexican advices represent JUAREZ's success in the coming election as certain. The reported opening of negotiations for resuming diplomatic relations with France is denied. A Roman Catholic entered a Protestant Church, in Mexico, to kill the minister, but was prevented and only succeeded in stabbing one of the congregation. Kidnapping continues.

Commencement exercises at Hamilton College, Utica, closed yesterday. The Graduating Class numbers thirty-three, the smallest in many years. Rev. HENRY KENDALL, D. D., of New-York, and J. N. HUNGERFORD, of Corning, were elected Trustees.

Deputy Collector of Customs WELLMAN, of Savannah, Ga., has made a full confession in relation to the defalcation in that office, which exonerates Col. ROSS from all blame.

A shock of an earthquake was felt about 1 A. M., yesterday, in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine. In Portsmouth and Concord, N. H., it was quite severe, shaking the plastering from the wall of the jail, in the former, and causing a church bell to ring in the latter. The general direction of the shock was from north to south.

The Grand Army Encampment made an excursion from Geneva to Watkins, N. Y., yesterday. A meeting was held in the Mountain House, and addresses were made by Gen. BANNUM and others.

The engine Vulcan, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, blew up at Coalport yesterday morning, killing the engineer, fireman, and four trainmen. Four bodies have been found, but cannot be recognized. Those of the engineer and fireman cannot be found.

A small steam-boiler in the repair-shop of the Elmwood Cotton-mill in Providence, R. I., exploded yesterday, destroying a frame building in which it was located, about sixty feet from the main building. No one was injured.

A traveler stopping at the depot in Harrisburg, Penn., was yesterday robbed of a satchel containing $150,000. He had carelessly left the bag under the seat of the car while he went to get some refreshments.

On Wednesday night the thermometer was down to 709 at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va. At sunrise yesterday 69°, at noon 86°, at sunset 82°. Visitors are making themselves comfortable at Drex.

We are indebted to Purser MAGNA, of the Havana steam-ship *Columbia*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence.

Will it "Blow Over?"

Mayor HALL and his friends have great faith in the theory that all the charges made against them will "blow over." HALL goes about assuring every body who will listen to him that he is "used to newspaper attacks," and trying to make out that when he is charged with being a party to the embezzlement of the public money, it is all "political partisanship" which means nothing. There are very few innocent men who could sit down and see themselves posted as thieves. Such, however, is the beautiful disposition of HALL and CONNOLLY that they do not mind being called thieves—because they know that the charge is true, and that the less they say about it the better. They have signed warrants for millions of money under false pretenses, and we can prove that they have done so before any Court of Justice. We challenge HALL and CONNOLLY to give us the opportunity if they dare. The *Express* says it is very hard to call a man a thief. But it does not seem to think it wrong for a man to be a thief. Will the *Express* give us its candid opinion about the figures we published on the 6th and 20th instant, instead of sitting down in a corner like an old woman, whining out, "Pray, gentlemen, don't use such dreadful language!" Will it undertake to show that we have wrongfully accused HALL and CONNOLLY? If so, let us hear it—if not, let it keep out of the fight.

Both HALL and CONNOLLY knew that it was absurd to sign a warrant for $431,064, in favor of GEORGE S. MILLER, for carpenter-work done in ten lofts and stables in the course of nine months. They knew that "INGERSOLL & Co." were not entitled to $170,729 60 for chairs supplied to the armories. They knew that the plastering had not cost $198,330. But they drew the warrants for these amounts, and divided the money among each other. We have, however, not yet began to tell the story. What will the public think when they see that INGERSOLL has received nearly $5,000,000 in two years for furniture supplied to the new Court-house? He is put down in the Controller's accounts as having received that sum, but of course only a small fraction of it actually passed into his hands. The system is this: A man does some work for the City authorities and charges $5,000 for it. When he presents his bill, one of CONNOLLY's agents says to him, "We can't pay this, but make the amount $55,000 and you shall have your money at once." A warrant is drawn for $55,000, and indorsed by the presentor of the bill over to J. H. INGERSOLL. He then receives five $1,000 bills, and the Ring pockets the $50,000. That this is done every day, and done on a scale which will startle the most listless and indifferent, we shall prove beyond all doubt before we have completed our extracts from CONNOLLY's books.

The *City* accounts are guarded, as one may say, with fixed bayonets. They would reveal frauds on a scale exceeding even those which were carried on in the County accounts, before the two were amalgamated. CONNOLLY actually gets armed men to watch his books now, and he trusts to W. B. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS to give him "a clean bill of health" whenever he requires it. We call the attention of country Democratic papers, which have been asking for undeniable *proof* of the dishonesty of the Tammany leaders, to the figures we have already published on the 8th and 20th instant. Let them also look out for our next revelation. If any manager of a mercantile house acted as HALL and CONNOLLY have done, he would undoubtedly end his days in Sing Sing. We do not despair of seeing CONNOLLY and HALL yet receiving the same measure of justice.

Whose is the Land?

One of the most remarkable books which has appeared during the century on "Land Tenure," has just been published by the well-known author of the work on *Ancient Law*, Mr., now Sir, HENRY SUMNER MAINE. The latter volume has become an authority in the field which embraces the historical connection of modern customs and laws with the Roman law. The author has a wonderful capacity of deep and close research, and an insight into principles which mark him as one of the first philosophical writers on law of the present age. His present work bears the modest title of *Village Communities*. Its object is, however, sufficiently comprehensive, being an effort to prove that the original tenure of land in India—by communes or village communities—which has given such endless trouble to British legislators in that country, had once its exact counterpart in England and throughout Europe. The volume consists of lectures, but it presents facts sufficient to show that the present possession of land in England does not rest alone (as was hitherto commonly supposed) on feudal rights and royal grants, but dates from an older period, when each village was a "commune" and held its lands in common; the individual owners either receiving their share from the community, or taking it by the strong hand from the Commune, and acquiring it as feudal property, subject to service under baron or king. Thus the sacred character of landed property, as acquired under the divine right of kings, or won by conquest from barbarians and heathen, somewhat fades away. It proves to have been common property once; it was taken from the community by fraud or violence; the inference, of course, which others will draw is, that under great necessities of State it may be given back to the community.

Mr. MAINE shows that for many centuries the village retained its rights in some English counties over the pasture and arable lands which were "common," sometimes owning pieces of land, inserted between private estates, and, at others, having a prescriptive right over extended and separate forests, or meadow, or pasture lands. These commons became of increasing importance to the laboring classes, as they supplied them with fire-wood or pasture, or even gardens, and yet they have been gradually curtailed and inclosed. Prof. FAWCETT, a Member of Parliament, in writing recently of pauperism in England, shows that one cause of it, and one oppression continually exercised on the poor, is the inclosure and curtailment of these old "common lands." He estimates that since the year 1700, over 7,500,000 acres have been withdrawn by acts of Parliament from these commons, and therefore from the use and enjoyment by the poor. These last relics of the ancient commons, it need not be said, have mainly gone to swell the estates of the rich and the aristocracy.

Mr. MAINE also shows that the same tenure of land—the community of land—prevailed over the greater part of Europe before the feudal system. And, though he does not mention it, he might have stated that this ancient community of property still survives among the Magyars of Hungary and the Slavonians of Russia. To our surprise, he proves that the Puritans had it in Massachusetts, and that in certain settlements the village authorities owned all land in common, and allotted it equally to members of their village, afterward excluding strangers from this right. The original tenure of land, accordingly, in such distant countries as India, Hungary, England, and New-England, is shown to have been primarily the same—the communistic.

This, though an extremely interesting conclusion in a philosophical and perhaps a legal view, would have been of little interest to the general public had it not been in singular harmony with the views of the "land reformers" in England. These agitators, led by no less profound a thinker than Mr. MILL, are anxious to promote the redistribution of land in Great Britain, in order to lessen the power of the aristocracy, and to remove the danger of pauperism and communism. They desire to make the English people, like our own, "a landed democracy," to break up primogeniture and entail; to lessen the superfluous landed estates, now devoted to hunting or shooting grounds; to facilitate all transfer of real estate; and they hint darkly of further and more radical measures, whereby the ownership of an article which ought to belong to all, shall be limited in amount or duration.

Mr. MILL has always held that land was different from any other property. He now hopes to legally define its distinctive character, and open it more to the possession of all. The opinion of a great legal authority that land was once in common in England, comes in now to aid these agitators. A long and hot discussion, and much agitation, is in store for the English people over the great question, "How shall land be distributed?"

Our Police Force.

The Riot Relief Committee of 1863 has very wisely resolved to distribute $10,000 among the most deserving of the policemen who assisted to suppress the riot on the 12th inst. The money at the command of the Committee now amounts to very little, and it would be difficult to find a better channel for the public liberality than that which this fund offers. It is never administered except under a pressing emergency, and then it is administered with the utmost discretion and care. The fund ought to be increased to $100,000, but at the very least the $10,000 now disbursed by the Committee should be at once replaced. We earnestly trust that the public will make up the sum so judiciously expended.

If people of means and property only knew how much they owe to the Police at all times, they would eagerly seize every opportunity of encouraging the force to act cordially on the side of law and order. On the borders of civilization there is always an army of outlaws, chafing wildly at restraint, and beating incessantly against the barriers which society has raised, and able, if it only gained a foothold, to sweep everything before it. In this community there is such a class, and it is a fierce, vindictive and passionate class, stimulated by the fires of fanaticism and by the incendiary appeals of reckless demagogues. Between society and this destructive force there is in ordinary times only the slender barrier of the Police. We often complain of these men. If a house is broken into there is a great outcry; if a man is knocked down in the streets we all say that the Police are neglecting their duty. We are, on the other hand, slow to acknowledge their really great services. An opportunity now offers itself for the honest citizen to testify his appreciation of these services. On the 12th inst. the patrolmen were at work from early morning till past midnight. They were placed in very trying circumstances, and they did their duty with great forbearance, good temper, and efficiency. To have this force enlisted upon our side—to be able to count upon it at all times, and to make it feel that the public are not ungrateful to it—is of the utmost possible importance. Hence the Relief Committee deserve the thanks of the citizens for anticipating the general wish, and making some public acknowledgment of the debt they owe to a singularly meritorious body of men. We venture to hope that the public will cordially approve of the step taken by the Committee, and evince its approbation by supplying the ten thousand dollars now paid out.

Marie's Farewell.

It is very nearly thirty-three years ago since a young Italian officer, of noble birth, made his first appearance on the operatic stage in Paris in *Robert le Diable*. The Marquis DE CANDIA, who rather unwillingly assumed the professional name of MARIO a generation since, and finally abandoned the career of a soldier for that of an artist, now retires at the age of sixty-three, loaded with such honors as are scarcely vouchsafed to a conqueror. On Tuesday last, the great tenor awakened, for the last time, the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage which thronge the huge auditorium of Covent Garden. The homage which four thousand sympathetic listeners paid to the declining powers which still shone with a fitful splendor in "La Favorita," was a tribute to the memories which such a farewell evoked, to the man round whom they centered and to the art which had given them birth. JOSEPH MARIO was a link between two generations of opera. RUBINI, TAMBURINI and LABLACHE represent now the mere echoes of reputed fame. They belong to the days which men past middle life refer to as the "good old times." Yet MARIO was the rival of RUBINI at the Italiens thirty years ago, and made his first great public success on the same stage with TAMBURINI and LABLACHE. The great "queens of song," MALIBRAN, PERSIANI and SONTAG, were his contemporaries, and, not less great than any, GIULIA GRISI was his wife. The man who made the rôle of *Ricardo* in "Un Ballo in Maschera," who revived all the ancient répertoire and filled a part in every opera of the newer schools, has outlived all his early peers and nearly everything save devotion to his art, that made life seem worth having. Appreciative critics said, that as his marvelous voice grew feeble, his superbly-expressive style of acting became more fastuous. He could reproduce with marvelous fidelity the courtly manners of *Almaviva* in the "Barbier," partly because he was the son of a Sardinian nobleman and had been reared among people of gentle birth. He could delineate the grand intensity of passion which pervades the part of *Raoul* in the "Huguenots," because he was sufficiently kin to the genius which created it, to feel its greatness and its power. The splendid organ which he owed to nature, held the people captive, because it had been developed by patient and laborious culture, and because it responded to the sympathetic emotion of a spirit "finely touched."

When MARIO visited this City, seventeen years ago, in the maturity of his powers and of his fame, he found Castle Garden the occasional temple of the Lyric Muse. We have not somewhat ahead of that stage of appreciation, though we are yet unable to give more than a sporadic patronage to Opera. We can, nevertheless, feel the grandeur of the scene before which the veteran artist retired forever from the stage, and we can acknowledge the greatness of the art whose empire is co-extensive with culture and with sensibility. It is something to make the hearts of a multitude beat in unison on any theme born of noble or tender emotion. The educating power of the lyric drama has undoubtedly received more remarkable proofs than it did at Covent Garden on Tuesday; but the strength of the ties which it creates between actor and audience was never more notably demonstrated.

The Case of Mrs. Wharton.

The unpleasant prominence to which Mrs. WHARTON of Baltimore has been suddenly elevated, has had the effect of bringing out a curious history. It appears that Mrs. WHARTON's youth was marked by a degree of eccentricity, which many of her friends believe amounted to insanity. The child of a wealthy father, who gratified every whim, and supplied her with unlimited pocket money, she amused herself by lavishing the most costly gifts on all her friends. Generosity like this must seem to the well regulated [illegible] a mind nothing short of madness. But language fails to express the amazement and consternation which must have been brought upon that decorous town by the [illegible] of this original young woman. She took it into her head to get married, and married the bridegroom a gentleman whom no one had ever heard of. The announcements were made, the cards sent out, the feast prepared and the wedding guests assembled, when instead of the prospective groom came a message announcing that in the proceedings there had been omitted the trifling formality of consulting him, and that he neither wished nor intended to be married at all. Of course a young person who could contrive this "sensation," would not finally settle down in any commonplace fashion. Her friends were preparing to put her into a lunatic asylum when she further astonished them by eloping with another unknown. This proved to be Lieut. HARRY W. WHARTON, of the United States Army, to whom she is said to have acted the part of a most exemplary and devoted wife.

Whether this romance be true or not, it will doubtless be seized on with equal avidity by one portion of the public as evidence of guilt, and by another portion as equally strong ground of defense, in case the revolting charge should be substantiated. But there is little in the incidents related to furnish any good reason for suspecting insanity. A morbid curiosity will be inclined to magnify half-forgotten events which may have been nothing more than the exaggerated caprices of a girlish fancy. This unhappy lady may or not be guilty, but in either event her sufferings will be great enough to invoke her protection from such prejudgment. It should be remembered that the presumption of the law is in her favor, and equally so is the presumption derived from her education and breeding, and from a life hitherto free from suspicion.

It ought not to be forgotten, either, that epidemics of crime have more than one aspect. Undoubtedly they result in some degree from a perversion of the instinct for imitation which may become so powerful on ill-balanced natures, not otherwise vicious, as to impel them irresistibly to the repetition of some unusual phase of crime. In the three alleged poisoning cases which we collated the other day, this explanation will hardly suffice, since, although brought to light in quick succession, the supposed crimes were committed some years ago. Their almost simultaneous discovery is doubtless only one of those odd coincidences which are more wonderful to the uninstructed than to close observers of the phenomena of chance. And ignoring this resource, popular superstition is quick to invent epidemics of crime where none really exist. The discovery of one poisoner makes people ever ready to suspect another, while the precedent thus established adds probability to the charge against a third. And so with each successive "suspect," evidence diminishes, and suspicion, like fame, acquires strength as it goes. Our own witchcraft excitement affords a convenient example of this tendency, which, indeed, the history of epidemic crime in all country amply illustrates. It is not strange, then, that Mrs. WHARTON is believed by many to be guilty. With the unlucky precedent of Mrs. SICKLES against her, it would be strange if popular sentiment decided at once in favor of her innocence. It is just, however, to refrain from hasty condemnation until a judicial investigation shall settle all doubts.

A German Mystery for the "Ring."

The *Staats Zeitung* has replied to our appeal to the honest German Americans who, by their votes, perpetuate the iniquities of the Tammany Ring. We could have wished the German Democratic organ to have given a less uncertain sound on the questions to which we invited its attention. We made certain specific allegations of fraud against our local rulers; the *Staats Zeitung* replies to them by vague generalities. We absolved the conductors of our German contemporary from any imputation of being directly interested in the system of jobbery which they help to maintain. In return, we are treated to charges of partisan malice and studious misrepresentation. Before attempting this style of criticism, the *Staats Zeitung* ought to have made itself acquainted with the nature of the charges we have made against the four men who shamefully misgovern this City, and then with the nature of the remedies we have proposed for the removal of the gross abuses by which their power is perpetuated. If the *Staats Zeitung* wrote with a perfect knowledge of both, it has simply been guilty of willful suppression of facts. We need only state the argument of the German apologist for the Ring to show how puerile it is. It says the TIMES "does not lay before the public the misdeeds of our local Government for the purpose of securing reform, but merely because it desires to vilify its political opponents. * * * The German-Americans are not sufficiently Americanized to accept such a doctrine of morality. For them party is not the primary object, but merely the means to an end. * * * *Therefore* such a polemic as is pursued by the TIMES against our local Government must remain fruitless with our German-Americans." Our readers need hardly be reminded that we have repeatedly urged that the task of purifying the City Government ought to be one for all honest men, without distinction of party. It is precisely because we believed that, with the Germans, party was merely the means to an end, that we have so persistently urged upon them the duty of co-operating in such a work. In view of this, the "therefore" introduced with so much evident desire to be conclusive, by the *Staats Zeitung*, is ludicrously inconsequential.

But the absurdities of the German journal do not stop here. We are told that the Germans can never be persuaded to give up the privilege of criticising the acts of their own party, as a preface to showing how proper it is that they should continue their adhesion to the clique which endeavored to fag the portion of the Press which it could not bribe, and which despises all public opinion save that which is embodied in Irish rowdyism. We are assured that the Germans have a well-founded attachment to local self-government, and we are asked to believe that they find their ideal realized in a centralized despotism of two men, who stand convicted as public swindlers. We esteem Teutonic shrewdness and deliberation rather more highly than the *Staats Zeitung*, for we feel perfectly assured that its unprejudiced readers have enough of both to see through so flimsy and contradictory an apology as this. We believe in the German attachment to the logic of facts, and in spite of the persistent way which the *Staats* journal seems to withhold these, we expect to find them shortly produce convictions over which its teachings will be completely powerless. A paper which calls a barefaced swindle the "armories nuisance," and endeavors to shield the men who perpetrated it, under the excuse that their predecessors showed them the way, must either be exceedingly verdant, or must presume upon the verdancy of its readers. The *Staats Zeitung* says that it has frequently demanded, like ourselves, that the public should have access to Controller CONNOLLY's books. We may remind the German Democratic organ that we are giving the public a series of instructive excerpts from these records. Will the *Staats Zeitung* afford a test of its sincerity by copying the figures which we gave yesterday morning, and making its own comments upon them? We can assure our neighbor that they are perfectly correct. If it doubts the fact, let it ask the Controller to contradict it.

MINOR TOPICS.

If Irishmen do not want to have a great odium fastened afresh to their name, they will do something to show their detestation of men like EDWARD L. CAREY—who is still Port Warden, with a salary of seven thousand dollars a year—STEPHEN J. MEANY, of the *Irish Democrat*, and similar "war-horses." After a civil war in Ireland there has generally followed an era of assassination, and in accordance with tradition E. L. CAREY tried to incite his dupes to "get rid of" certain persons who had aroused his anger. Mr. CAREY's words were, however, carefully noted, and he is not likely to escape the responsibility for them. As for STEPHEN J. MEANY, he told a meeting of Irishmen on Wednesday night that their duty was to "avenge the blood which had been shed," and like the Quaker who cried to an excited mob that had got hold of a thief, "Don't duck him under the pump"—and accordingly the mob did it—Mr. MEANY thus advised his audience: "We must not talk of hanging up on lamp-posts yet. Nurse your wrath to keep it warm. Be patient, but do not be forgiving. Immediate vengeance may do harm. Stifle in your hearts any harm you would like to inflict upon militiamen, *even though you should know one personally*. Let the law first take its course, and afterward——I pledge you yet will be fully satisfied. We are here to make a solemn protest. Now is not the time to take our vengeance. When it comes, we will have it, even if they trample over the bodies of every Irishman in America. [Fearful yells.] I ask you to continue to restrain yourselves now. Another time I may have something different to say to you." So this Mr. STEPHEN J. MEANY, of the *Irish Democrat*, rambled on. If his language was not intended to produce a breach of the peace, and if he is not liable to legal penalties for using it, it would seem to be of very little use to have laws at all. However, when the "day of vengeance" arrives, and Mr. MEANY's assassins go forth to do their work, Mr. MEANY's complicity in the crime will not be forgotten.

The mortality among children in the City is again very distressing this year. The last return of the Board of Health show that 345 persons died of diarrheal affections last week, of whom 218 were children under two years old. Dirty streets, close rooms, bad milk, and unripe fruit, are among the most active causes of this great mortality. But some share of it is undoubtedly due to the climate. Unluckily, as one or two of our sea-side resorts children do not stand a much better chance of retaining their health than in the City.

People were beginning to think that the once brilliant GLADSTONE had become a statesman, dull and destitute in resources. The bold manœuvre by which the abolition of the purchase system in the British Army has been taken out of the hands of the House of Peers, is little short of a political *coup d'état*. Such a slap in the face has not been administered to hereditary wisdom since CROMWELL's time, and there is no pluck left in the Tory aristocracy if they do not attempt to exact a bitter reparation. If the House of Lords tamely submits to a snub like this, the British democracy will be encouraged to make very short work of their abolition.

It appears that the Democratic journals have waked a spirit of which they are justly afraid. Referring to the scandalous and bloodthirsty speeches before the Hibernians on Wednesday evening, the *Express* says:

"The fierce threats of the past and present week—even more this week than last—whether against magistrates, military, police or other people, whether against property, organizations or individual people, are not only unbecoming, but disreputable and dangerous. Those who detest the ballot must be content with the ballot, the only true safeguards of a free people and an independent Government."

The events of the 12th only reinforced the lesson of the rebellion that the ballot is the only safe resort for a free people. But this lesson, doubly taught, is coupled with another which we commend to Mr. MEANY and his blatant associates, that the men who, in this country, appeal to the bullet, invariably get wounded.

The horse disease in the City has become very serious, and the car companies are naturally the greatest sufferers by it—next to the horses. It appears very probable that the epidemic has partly originated in the inferior quality of corn supplied by dealers for the horses. It is, in fact, the old story of adulteration over again—the curse of the age. More constitutions of men and horses are broken down by adulterated food or liquors than by any other one cause. On the Third-avenue line four hundred horses out of nineteen hundred have been attacked by the prevailing disease, and fifty-eight have died. On other lines the casualties have been equally serious. Owners of valuable horses had better be on the look-out for some time to come. It will be seen from Mr. NAST's capital caricature in *Harper's Weekly* that TWEED's "mare," *Onley Hall*, has experienced a very bad attack of the disease. His "wilted" appearance shows that there can be little hope of his recovery. But then OAKEY HALL is "used to newspaper attacks," and bears them with the coolness of a man who knows that the newspapers cannot call him harder names than he deserves, and that he no longer has any character to lose.

A man named SECORD, who recently escaped from the Wayne, Mich., Lunatic Asylum, tells a horrible story about the brutal manner in which patients are treated at that institution. He was conveyed there while laboring under mental excitement, which was mistaken for insanity. In describing his treatment, he says that immediately on being taken to a cell his feet were chained to the floor, and that he was compelled to remain in this condition for thirteen days. At the end of that time he was flogged on the bare back with a two-inch strap, and then forced into a "straight-jacket." The flogging was repeated on two occasions. During the several weeks of his confinement, he never received a change of clothing. It seems Mr. SECORD is not the only person who has suffered from the brutality of the keepers of the Wayne Asylum. An attempt has twice been made to improve the system of treatment, but without success. This time, however, the State authorities have taken the matter in hand, and propose beginning their work by thoroughly investigating the charges.

Would it not be well for the religious Press to settle for themselves the question whether the Fiji Islanders have or have not been all transformed into model Christians, before asking their readers to believe both stories? In one week we find two of our prominent religious papers giving authentic accounts of the Fijians and their condition, which are as contradictory as they can well be. If we are to credit one authority, the Fiji churches are prosperous and increasing; the people are sober, serious, and industrious; and everything is as Eden-like as the most ardent missionary could desire. But, turning to another authority, of equal respectability, we read of a state of things quite the reverse; morals are gone clean out of sight; wars between the Islanders are as ferocious and bloodthirsty as those we used to hear of years ago; cannibalism and degradation are still, as then, hovering over the islands like a black cloud; and everything is in a most disconsolate and discouraging condition. Now we are ready to believe either of these accounts, but we cannot believe both. Which shall it be?

On Tuesday the Railroad Committee of the Connecticut Legislature prepared a bill for the [illegible] of railroad passenger fares in that State, and the measure is before the Legislature with the recommendation of the Committee that it should pass. The bill contains seven sections, and provides that no company shall charge more than four cents a mile for the transportation of a passenger and his ordinary baggage over its road. Three cents per mile shall be the limit of such fare on roads whose profits [illegible] eight per cent. per annum; and two and a half cents per mile on roads whose [illegible] profits are equal to ten per cent. A charge of ten cents is allowed between any two stations on a road. Infractions of this law are to be punished by a fine of $20, half of which sum shall go to the citizen prosecuting the complaint. Companies are required to print their rates of fare distinctly, and to keep them hung up in every public room of all the passenger stations-houses on the line of their roads, under penalty of a fine of five dollars for each day's neglect. This law, if it should take effect, would materially reduce fares upon the New-Haven Road, whose rates are very severe upon persons wishing to visit their friends in Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport and the smaller towns thereabouts. Under these new provisions the fare to Stamford would be ninety cents, instead of $1 01 as now, and to Norwalk $1 65, instead of $1 80. There are two or three stations on the road, only a mile distant from each other, the fare between which is ten cents. This reduction, however, is perpetuated under the proposed law. It is to be hoped that the Connecticut Legislature will pass this bill, and then set, before other similar bodies an example [illegible] greatly needed of exerting a healthful restraint upon grasping monopolists.

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A Voice from a Political Tomb—Grange Men—Winans Asks for a Renomination.

The Dunkirk *Journal* of this week contains an address from CHARLES B. WINANS to his constituents—an address filling four columns of that paper. The following extracts give its spirit and points:

When the Spartan King EURYBIADES once raised his staff in a moment of war to strike that illustrious Grecian General, THEMISTOCLES, the great Athenian, raising his finger and looking the Spartan King right in the eye, exclaimed: "Strike, but hear me:" and now, if the ones that have been snapping at my heels, and the wolves that have been howling on my trail, have by the din of their noise and clamor, finally succeeded in arousing a prejudice in your hearts against me, and you feel the same disposition the Spartan King did to strike, all I have to say is, what THEMISTOCLES said to EURYBIADES, "Strike, but hear me." Respect that venerable and fundamental maxim of the old common law, which unconditionally inhibits the trial of an accused in his absence. Demand of my accusers that they face the music. * * * Fortunately for me, the vindication of my honor is not left to depend upon their respect for the truth, or their inclination to utter it. If they dare to file the forgery that would attempt to deify what the facts are, I will endeavor to find me the witnesses, that shall burn upon their brazen fronts the indelible brand of perjury; and, albeit they may not have to suffer the penalties of their crimes, as justly as they should, nevertheless, a seething and festering in their consciousness of guilt, they shall drag themselves under the burden of the world's scorn, meanly among deserted haunts, with its odium sticking like the shirt of Nessus to the recreant carcasses of their blighted fame. * * In order to properly appreciate the complication of difficulties by which I was perpetually surrounded and embarrassed, it must be remembered that I was in that Assembly, a Republican, and representing not only a Republican constituency, but also very large and important railroad rights and interests. You must then not forget that the Legislature itself was a Democratic body, and that I had to encounter in the committee all the little upstart spirits, aspiring and assuming to lead the Republican Party; and that these conceited and arrogant little cross-road politicians had been cruelly deserted in their creation by Providence just at that point where their vanity and presumption had been made complete, but their discretion and common sense had not been commensurate; and if these half made up conditions of their canine into this breathing world, and grew up in the Republican Party, and wheedled their way into the State Assembly, surcharged with an amount of party rancor and venom, that there is nothing I can compare them to but a copperhead snake in dog days. The life we have to live in the world requires us to have to perceive always a reason for everything we do. The Democracy had never refused to lend me the full strength of their 'good right arm' to protect and promote your prospects and prosperity, and pass your bills; among which was the bill which insures the completion of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railroad, one of the greatest benefits ever secured to the people of this Assembly District. If to me they always said "Yes, now, in a matter not purely political, could I honorably say to them "No?" * * Well, fellow-citizens, there were bills before that Assembly vitally affecting our railroad interests. The Democratic Party took a friendly and favorable view of those bills, while the Republican Party, shaking off their usual defiant attitude of hostility to your interests. What was I to do? desert you, and go with my party, or stand square up to you? I made the latter choice, and they maligned and abused me. * * * Well," rejoined the Democrats, "we will lose thereby our party ascendancy, and we cannot afford it for the sake of saving you good examples; to surrender the amulet of power." "Expel IRVING," rejoined the Republicans, "and we will pledge you our sacred honor that you shall not lose the passage of a single measure his vote would have carried." This pledge was not made by one merely, but by many of the Republicans, and among others by myself, and I make it to-day with the coolness of a man who knows that the newspapers cannot call him harder names than he deserves, and that he no longer has any character to lose.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian Emperor—Absence of the Empress—Opposition Manifested by the Pioneers—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, June 23, 1871.

The absence of the Emperor and Empress in Europe does not diminish the attractiveness of the capital of the Brazils. The Rua do Ouvidor fully as busy as ever, the Rua do Gaviteo fully as gay, and the Passeio Publico has by no means been deserted on these balmy eropical evenings. The dainty clatter of the cavalry escorts as the Imperial coach lumbers over the stone pavement to the palace or the Chapel of the Lagoa de Freo is still the same, but the dignified bow of Don Pedro with which he was wont to greet his subjects is replaced by the lovely smile of the Princess Imperial as she sits in her carriage of state and maintains the dignity of the Court in her Father's absence. The Princess Imperial is now in full possession of the Regency of the Brazilian Empire during the absence of the Emperor, and owing to the position which surrounds monarchy in Brazil, and by the respect entertained for her personally, and her consort the Conte D'Eu, she will doubtless maintain her short administration with zeal and ability. It is a noble spectacle to see the loyalty and chivalry of Brazil, the young and gray-haired political men of the nation clustered round this young woman at the Council Chamber meeting on the occasion of legislative policy with their gentle Regent, to remove by their counsel the difficulties of her position, and to lighten her burdens of office. A special effort was made some weeks ago by some fainéantes who are jealous of the Emperor's known partiality to Americans, to create a spirit of ill-feeling between His Majesty's subjects and the resident citizens of the United States. It appears that the United States flagship Lancaster met the steamer Desoo coming out of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro with the Emperor and Empress of Brazil on board en route for Europe, and failed to fire the customary salute. The true story of this apparent want of courtesy is as follows: On meeting the Desoo the Lancaster recognized the Imperial standard flying at the fore, when preparations were at once made to give a national salute. Unfortunately, however, one of the ship's company was seriously ill, and the fleet Surgeon advised that a salvo should not be fired, as he dreaded the effect the detonation of the great guns would have upon his patient. Under such circumstance there was sufficient justification for the failure of a vessel of war to salute the Emperor.

THE EMANCIPATION PROBLEM.

The slave question engrosses all minds here, and is creating the most intense excitement. A direct issue in regard to it was raised last week in the Chamber of Deputies by the Opposition, who moved to substitute for the paragraphs relating to emancipation in the response to the speech from the throne, others condemnatory of the principles of the Emperor's Bill and of legislation on the subject generally. After a warm debate, which continued three days, the amendment of the Opposition was rejected by the large majority of 83 to 36, only eight deputies being absent. This movement was really made as a feeler by the Ministers in order to ascertain their precise strength, and it is needless to say that the result agreeably surprised them. The vote also demonstrated that the strength of the opposition to emancipation comes directly from the two provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Jeraes. There seems to be a strong feeling in favor of conciliation pervading the Empire, and reports come in from all quarters that large shareholders are voluntarily manumitting their slaves. The emancipatory bill has, moreover, had the effect of inducing the extensive planters to declare views upon the great question, which, for reasons of their own, they had hitherto withheld from the general public. A body of large coffee-planters from Parahyba do Sul have presented to the Senate a petition strongly condemning the Government measure, and doubtless this petition will be followed by others from different parts of the Empire. The remonstrance from Parahyba do Sul is a remarkable plain-speaking document, and if it is a fair sample of the feelings of the other great planters, it must completely dispel the belief that the spirit of emancipation had made such progress that they were willing to submit to pecuniary sacrifice to free the native race, as Gratuitous so universally condemned. Interested of its platitudes, the Parahyba petition is purely a demand upon the Legislature to buy slavery alone. The planters say that they can see no other result in emancipation than a restless struggle of the races, and allege that signs of lawless tendencies are already manifesting themselves among the slaves. The planters are a highly important class in Brazilian society, from their wealth, their nearly exclusive possession of the representation, and their power over a million and a half slaves. The protesting planters of Parahyba do Sul do not, however, represent the opinion of the whole body of Brazil. A large number of very wealthy planters of the San Paulo province have already declared their adhesion to the bill, and there is strong evidence that outside the province of Rio de Janeiro there is no lack of genuine emancipation feeling.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Messrs. Fox & Parsons, the English contractors of the San Paulo Railroad, are still in prison for having violated their contract in failing to complete the road in the specified time. Baron DE TIETE, the President of the province, still holds his prisoners, and the Imperial Government, which has always been perfectly straightforward and fair in fulfilling its obligations, demands that the English contractors shall be tried, and made to suffer for the non-fulfillment of their agreement. This summary manner of procedure with defaulting railroad contractors is Brazilian justice, and it is a question whether its application would not be somewhat beneficial in the United States.

BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 16th of June, state that the fever had entirely disappeared, and that everything again moved in their proper channels. A young American, just arrived from Buenos Ayres, and who remained in the place midst the city during the prevalence of the yellow fever, gives one a frightful picture of the reign of terror. He says that over twenty thousand people were interred in one cemetery alone, and when coffin after coffin had been piled one upon the other, until the grounds would hold no more, the gates were closed, and the grave-diggers marched away to new scenes of operation. The aspect of the city by night was even more awe-inspiring than by day. The silence was rarely broken, and then only by the rumble of the vehicles bearing off the unknown dead, or the tinkling of the little bell as the blessed sacrament was carried through the streets to the dying. Fires were frequently lighted by the police to consume the furniture of infected houses. Watering carts made the rounds, scattering only liquid disinfectants, though the plague seemed to mock such remedies, for death was very busy in every house. Numerous robberies occurred through out the town. The police force even after impressing the firemen and serranos, were unable to protect the numberless deserted houses where valuables of all kinds had been left wholly unguarded.

Business is brightening up in Buenos Ayres, and it is pleasing to note that a new railroad enterprise, the Western Argentine Railroad, has recently negotiated a very favorable loan in London and on the Continent. The company is an English one, with a capital stock of $260,000. The road commences in the city of Concordia and ends at Monteoasero, a distance of one hundred English miles. They have a concession of a number of years from the Government of the Argentine Republic, and the privilege of extending their line ninety miles, or as far as Mercedes, near the frontier of Brazil. This improvement will open out a very rich country, and is considered an immensely profitable investment. Though an English company, Baron ERLINGER, the famous Paris banker, is one of the principal directors. There is another item of news which may probably interest Americans. It is the fact that the Brazilian Senate has refused to sanction the bill introduced by Senor DAS TRES BARRAS granting the Amazon to the commerce and navigation of all friendly nations. If Uruguay they are making desperate attempts to pass up an armed force, and it is to be desired that the shameful fraternidad war will be brought to a close, but there is little hope of permanent peace so long as the power of the followers of St. IGNATIUS LOYOLA are allowed to exert their baneful influence throughout that lovely land. INTREPIDO.

THE METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

Female Students to be Admitted—Commencement Exercises—Visitors and Public Meetings—A Reception—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

The Alumni held their business meeting at 9 A. M. today. Rev. E. E. FISHER was re-elected a Trustee. It will be stated that the female candidates for admission to the College are ready to present themselves if the Board of Trustees will admit them. A resolution was offered welcoming them to the educational facilities of the institution. Two Alumni opposed it, but finding themselves in a helpless minority, they abstained from voting, and the resolution passed unanimously.

The general reunion at 11 o'clock was a grand success, and bids fair henceforth to be the most attractive feature of Commencement week. Rev. Dr. FISHER presided, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. President Steele, of Lawrence University; Prof. A. B. Hyde, of Allegheny College; Rev. G. Haven, editor of Zion's Herald; Prof. Rice, of Wesleyan; Orange Judd, Rev. Dr. Woodruff, of New-York; and Ex-Professor Lane were among the speakers. Mr. JUDD called attention to the fact that, according to the Alumni record, graduates are generally long-lived. He estimated the average length of their lives after graduation at twenty-five years, so that the thousand graduates of Wesleyan represent twenty-five thousand years' labor by cultivated minds. He also referred to the rare enterprises by some that new college enterprises would injure this one, especially by the additional attractions of the magnificent endowments they expect, but he claimed that no amount of money could make a university. It must have a history and a body of Alumni, and they are worth more to it than the endowments.

Prof. SILL, of the Department of Geology and Natural Philosophy, in relating an incident of his own personal experience, illustrative of Darwinism, made a curious blunder which turned the laugh upon himself instead of upon the monkey, as he had designed. This was greatly to the discomfiture of the learned Professor, and resulted in a storm of merriment seldom seen in a dignified body of college Alumni.

The exercises of Commencement Day proper passed off with the usual rush of visitors, but less than the usual dust and heat.

The degree of A. M. was conferred in course on Samuel Reed Bailey, Charles Lewis Bonsell, Edmund Griffin Butler, Leslie Bingham Cooke, Robert McLean Cumnock, Jr., George Bidwell Dunlebarre, Henry Warner Fiske, Martin Augustin Knapp, Eudoe Mortimer Magoon, Abner Julius Nast, David Ormsbee Northrup, Charles Melville Parker, Mikhail Hayes Parry, Frank Reynolds, Joseph Emerson Robins, Christopher Smith Sargent, Almora Benjamin Smart, George Hapgood Stone, Benjamin Franklin Wiggins, Class of 1868; Ralph Hunt, graduate of Genesee College; Rev. Thomas W. Bishop, graduate of Harvard University; Henry Thompson Person, graduate of Amherst College.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. FRANCIS JAMES WAGNER.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. JOHN A. M. CHAPMAN, Rev. JOHN H. TWOMBLY, President-elect of the University of Wisconsin.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. MATTHEW SIMPSON, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; JOHN D. RUNKLE, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Hon. GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Board of Trustees met in the afternoon. They elected Rev. GEORGE PRENTICE, of Boston, Professor of English Literature, in place of Rev. Dr. NEWHALL, resigned. Appropriate resolutions were adopted expressing regret at the retirement of Dr. NEWHALL and also relative to the death of Hon. LEE CLAFLIN, one of the old Trustees and liberal patrons.

The question of admitting females to the College course came up again. It was advocated by Rev. Mr. D. C. CHAMBERLAIN, of New-York; Hon. G. G. REYNOLDS, of Brooklyn; Judge INGRAHAM, of Brooklyn and Rev. G. HAVEN, Rev. Dr. CURRY, of New-York, and Prof. ROCE, of Fort Edward, opposed it. The whole matter was finally left in the hands of the Executive Committee and the Faculty.

At 4 P. M. the first regatta of the College crews of each of the three classes remaining in college having its representative crew. The best time made was 21 minutes 40 seconds, which, of course, future experience will steadily improve upon. The Class of 1873 were victorious.

Thirty-one candidates have been admitted to the Freshman Class. These, with the number that will probably present themselves at the beginning of the Fall term, will constitute an unusually large class.

The evening attention was divided between the Commencement Concert at McDonough Hall and the Social Reunion at the Alumni. At the former the chief attraction was the remarkably soft and exquisite violin solos by Mme. BALLENDO, which awakened unbounded enthusiasm in the audience, especially by her admirable imitation of the songs of birds, and the organ playing of Signor BALLENDO.

The Cotton Exchange—Proposed New System of Storage.

The Board of Trade of the Cotton Exchange have long felt the necessity of economizing all the cotton of New-York as one interest, and of doing away with the present system of each broker or merchant having separate warehouses. By storing all the cotton in one building they will arrive at the minimum of expense, and prevent waste and theft, which under the present system takes place to a considerable extent. A Committee of Trade of the Cotton Exchange, consisting of Messrs. Wentzell, Baldwin, Harrison, Boyce, Bee and Baker, and a number of other members visited the Atlantic Docks yesterday afternoon, and inspected the stores of WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, at the Nine Basin, and the stores of J. F. MORGAN, at the Fifth Basin. The Committee were conducted through the docks and warehouses of the latter Company by Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, President of the Atlantic Dock Company. The Committee seemed to be favorably impressed with the extent of accommodations which these docks afford to give them. He has at his disposal, at present, 1,000 feet of wharfing; two sod a half acres, and capable of storing 25,000 bales of cotton, and he proposes to build on two blocks, facing Buttermilk Channel, and containing about seven acres additional stores, capable of accommodating 100,000 bales of cotton, and to lease the premises to the Cotton Exchange or to store the cotton, charging them for such service such sum as may be agreed on. The Committee consider that a saving of all breakages through their agent there without the trouble of visiting the store.

Since the 1st of September, 1870, there has been received in New-York 1,036,000 bales of cotton. The quantity generally remaining on hand varies from 60,000 bales in September to 280,000 bales in Winter. The Committee wish to provide storage for 100,000 bales.

Remarkable Bereavement in Jersey City.

Ten days ago CASPER WERDER, the adopted son of a wealthy flour merchant, doing business in Jersey City and New-York, went to the Police authorities of Newark and Jersey City and stated that on the 5th inst., while returning from Newark, he had been robbed on the meadows. He stated that he had been making collections, and that he had been robbed of $716 in money and of a gold watch worth $200. He had been shocked and otherwise injured by the robbers, he said, and remained in his room for some days. The authorities attempted, without success, to work the matter up, and the detectives assigned to the affair were not satisfied that they did not believe there was anything in it. At this time Mr. WERDER went to a retail dealer to demand payment of some moneys which were over due, when he found that the payments had been made, and that CASPER WERDER had given receipts for the amounts. This excited suspicion, and an investigation revealed the facts that young WERDER was an embezzler to the amount of $1,000 to $1,200; that he had not been robbed, and that his injuries had been feigned. A warrant was issued, and young WERDER was yesterday arrested and taken to the First Jersey City Precinct. The robbery is a peculiarly unpractical one, as CASPER WERDER was an adopted child, and his position, a good business, and all he was worth in the world he had received from his adopted parents.

THE TURF.

Important Additions to the Programme for the Second Long Branch Meeting—Whereabouts of the Stables.

Two important additions have been made to the attractive list of races on the programme of the August meeting at Long Branch, which begins on Tuesday, Aug. 1, and continues each day during the week.

On Thursday, a splendid silver cup will be contested for by gentlemen riders only, and on Friday there will be a contest, at four-mile heats, for a purse of $5,000.

Both of these races will be in addition to the regular sport, and the four-mile race will probably be one of the most interesting events of the entire season. *Longfellow* will not make his appearance at the Branch during this meeting, but will remain at Saratoga in training for the great four-mile race, to take place there the second week in August.

The following stables are already located at the Monmouth Park Course, and have their horses actively at work: Withers', Cottrell's, Sanford's, McGrath's, Babcocks, Bennatyne's, Parks', Welden's, O'Donohue's, Lloyd's, Morris', Swigert's, Littlefield's and Dennison & Crawford's. The following stables arrived from Saratoga late yesterday: Gen. Buford's, Doswell's, McDaniel's and Crouse's. Others are expected in a day or two, and everything indicates that this will be one of the greatest race meetings ever held.

Trotting at Prospect Park.

A bright, pleasant day; a cool, refreshing breeze; roads free from dust, and a promise of fair sport were the inducements which led some three or four hundred devotees of the turf to wend their way to Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday. Two events were on the card: the first was a match of $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between H. W. HOWE'S b. s. *Jim*, and L. S. SAMMIS' g. g. *Grey Charlie*. *Jim* was the favorite, and won the race in three closely-contested heats. The first heat was won by half a length only, the second heat by two lengths, and the third by four lengths. The second race was a sweepstakes of $200, mile heats, between H. W. HOWE'S b. s. *Mack*, the s. m. *Stella*, and J. COYNE'S g. g. *Tapioca*. The first heat was won easily by *Mack*, who distanced *Stella* and came within an ace of doing the same favor for *Tapioca*. In the second and third heats *Mack* came in from four to five length in advance. The following is the summary of the day's sport:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Thursday, July 20.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. W. Howe's b. g. Jim	1	1	1
L. S. Sammis' g. g. Grey Charlie	2	2	2
Time—2:40½, 2:41, 2:41.			

SAME DAY AND TRACK.—Sweepstakes, $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. W. Howe's b. s. Mack	1	1	1
J. Coyne's bk. g. Tapioca	3	2	2
Owner's s. m. Stella	2	3	dis.
Time—2:40, 2:39½, 2:43.			

Fleeing from Gotham-Court.

Yesterday morning and afternoon, one of the most singular removals ever witnessed in this City took place. The two huge tenement-houses on Cherry-street, known as "Gotham-court," discarded their motley inmates, of both the human and the brute races, at the command of the Board of Health. For a long time past the officers of the Board of Health have been considering the advisability of taking some measures either to wholly demolish these houses which, more than any others in the City, from their extreme foulness, were likely to prove the seed-place of a pestilence, or to so alter them that the sunlight was made to penetrate their dark recesses. After much consideration the latter course was decided on, and last Wednesday an order was issued that the buildings should be vacated within forty-eight hours, so that the necessary alterations might be made. These alterations will, in a very great degree, remedy the evils that have before existed. The most important is that the yards below the buildings, which have acted as stagnant cesspools and closets for the inmates, and as places of refuge and dens of iniquity for all the small thieves and vagabonds in the vicinity, and which have teemed with deadly effluvia the surrounding atmosphere, are to be cleaned out, and entirely boarded up. The sewerage of the block may be no lack of fresh air the Board has ordered that two broad, high arches shall be cut through the long line of buildings, so that the ozone which at present has to worry its way through a narrow, pestiferous passage, may have free access and circulation. When these changes have been effected the buildings will present a very different appearance, and their healthfulness will be incalculably increased.

When the order came for removal, there were eighty-four families living in the buildings; and as the rain of Wednesday made it very difficult to move furniture, the work of removal took place yesterday. It was a curious sight to see whole families passing down the street, staggering under the loads of household implements they had piled on their heads and shoulders. There were little boys with inverted tables, filled with mugs without handles and noseless teapots; girls with bathtubs; women bearing bedlimbs, while the father of the family appeared loaded down with such portions of the cooking-stove as he might carry. It would naturally be supposed that the dwellers in this huge caravansary would be pleased that the City had taken such stringent measures for the preservation of their health; but, instead, denunciations loud and deep were uttered against the officials who had thus considerately driven them from the filthy slough in which they were wallowing. This was not caused by any lack of accommodations, as Mr. SWEENEY, a fat, burly Irishman, who has charge of the buildings, said that there would be no trouble in procuring rooms elsewhere, and as their rent had not been collected for two months, that most of them were well supplied with money. But their attachment to the reeking hive in which they had been swarming was evidently sincere, for many regretful glances were cast back from beneath loads of wash-tubs and bedding as they filed out of the narrow passage out of the little court. The rooms which they vacated are black and noisome in the extreme, and the whole building, which has been steadily occupied for more than twenty one years, is as much in need of renovation that it vigorously appeals to every sense of decency. The Board of Health will make no repairs on the buildings, so that they will remain unoccupied during the very hot weather, and the City may be thankful that one great block that lay festering upon its surface has been removed.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon—all the members except Mr. JAMES B. NICHOLS, being present. It was resolved that the appointment of the principal officers of the Commission be made by the entire Board, thus restoring the by-law as it originally existed. Dr. DWYER, the Assistant Surgeon at Ward's Island, had his title changed to that of Resident Surgeon. A letter was read from Mr. JAMES B. NICHOLS, asking that during his absence in Europe a new Chairman be appointed for the Finance Committee. Superintendent CASSERLY was requested to examine into the sanitation of the burying-ground on Staten Island and report. Arrangements were made for the removal of the two sheds on the Barge Office, which will be in the City next week. The number of alien passengers to July 13 was 120,447; since to July 20, 6,363; to same date in 1870, 126,316. The amount received this year, including balance on hand Jan. 1 of $1,302 02, was $363,597 28. The disbursements have been $339,239 88, leaving a balance in hand of $22,685 51.

A Sensation Spoiled.

Some time ago an account appeared in several of the City papers of the disappearance of JUSTIN CARTER and his son, aged six years, from their residence, No. 48 Hamilton-street, and it was stated to be another Connolly case, as it was supposed he had murdered his son and destroyed himself. Simultaneously with the appearance of these accounts the TIMES said that such disappearances were reported daily to Inspector DILKE, and the parties almost invariably returned with some plausible excuse for their absence. The TIMES's remarks prove to be correct, yesterday Mr. CARTER returned to his home with his son. It appeared that he has been visiting some relatives in Vermont, and he was greatly shocked upon discovering the cruel construction that had been put upon his absence by the sensational papers.

The Proposed Commutation of an Irish Regiment.

By advertisements which appeared in some of the local journals yesterday, a meeting was called for last evening, at No. 207 Eighth-street, to adopt measures for the formation of an Irish Regiment, to be called the "Fearless Eighty-eighth." The initiatory movement seemed to be started by a Mr. HEANEY. Eight o'clock was the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, but only three persons had up to that time appeared, and on inquiry it was ascertained that the proprietor of the hall was a German, and would positively refuse to permit a meeting for such a purpose to be held in it. At 8½ o'clock eight persons were in attendance, and their appearance did not augur much for the success of the movement. It was then determined to proceed to No. 191 Fitzeugh-street, and hold the meeting there. A brief report of that the meeting was but a preliminary one, as it was not designed to put the matter in proper condition it would for the public attention. No definite information could be had with regard to the result, as the meeting appeared to entertain an exploded idea on the subject. All were unrestrained in the bitterness of their condemnation of the action of the authorities on the 12th, but beyond that no one knew what was expected of him or what he was prepared to do. From observation of the members and promoters of the movement, it was impossible to arrive at any other opinion than that it would prove a failure, and that the meeting would end in a good deal of tall talk, without any real or defined action.

Our German Citizens and the Recent Riot.

The German Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District held a special meeting last evening to elect a First Vice-President and a delegate to the German Central Committee in place of Mr. CHAS. A. FLEMMING, who has resigned the Presidency of the Association, and also the office of delegate to the Committee. A vote for Vice-President resulted in the election of Mr. GEORGE GULDS, and a vote for delegate in the choice of Mr. GEORGE H. FASER.

Mr. WILLIAM N. LOEW then eloquently addressed the meeting upon the subject of the late riot against the freedom of American citizens to parade the streets, at which a parade should be obnoxious to a certain class of the community. Mr. LOEW said that Germans have greater cause to unite now for the defense of the broad principles upon which American freedom is founded, than they had to celebrate the restoration of peace in Germany and the triumph over the French. He called upon the Germans to stand firm for the preservation of the rights of American citizens, native and naturalized, that were threatened by the party who were responsible for the riot of the 12th of July. He denounced in the most scathing terms the Tammany Democracy and Mayor HALL as responsible for the blood that was spilled in Eighth-avenue in the riots. He also spoke in withering sarcasm of the *Staats Zeitung* for condoning the course of the Mayor in his cowardly and outrageous action in the threatened time of trouble. "The Democratic *World*," said Mr. LOEW, "would not offer such a defense of the Mayor as the German *Staats Zeitung*." Mr. LOEW, in conclusion, moved that resolutions embodying these sentiments be adopted and placed upon the minutes. The was agreed to. The speaker was frequently applauded during his remarks, and at their close, after the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned.

The Roman Catholic Temperance Convention—Action of the Convention in Reference to Officer Logan's Case.

In answer to a call issued by PATRICK NEILEY, Vice-President of the Roman Catholic Church Temperance Convention, forty delegates, representing as many Church Temperance Societies, met last evening in St. Columbus Hall, in West Twenty-fifth-street. Mr. NEILEY occupied the chair, and, after calling the meeting to order, stated that they were called together for the purpose of taking action in the case of the charges brought by the Police Commissioners against Officer PATRICK LOGAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The speaker said that Mr. LOGAN was one of the founders of the Roman Catholic Temperance Convention, and they had all known him to be a man of unexceptionable character and an earnest worker in the temperance cause. The charge against him was that he had prevented another officer from clubbing an old man. After a good deal of discussion by other members of the Convention, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Roman Catholic Temperance Convention of New-York City and vicinity, have learned with deep regret, that a charge has been brought against one of our old and respected advocates of the temperance cause, PATRICK LOGAN, said charge having been made against him for neglect of duty on the 12th inst., and,

Whereas, We have known Mr. LOGAN for many years as a good temperance man, and in the discharge of his duties as an officer always efficient and faithful; and

Whereas, We understand that the charge against Mr. LOGAN is for an action on his part which should entitle him to respect instead of censure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand, as the representatives of 50,000 law-abiding citizens, who deplore the sad occurrence of July 12, that our friend have a fair and impartial trial, feeling confident that, if this be given, no conviction can be had.

A motion to pass a vote of censure on the military for their conduct on the 12th inst. was voted down.

Arrival of the First Screw Vessel of a New Transatlantic Line.

On Wednesday evening the fine screw steamer *Aragon*, the pioneer vessel of the Great Western Steam-ship line, whose vessels are to run direct between this port and Bristol, arrived off Castle Garden and landed her passengers. She sailed from Bristol on the 1st of July, the port at which the *Great Western* was built, and from which she started to solve the problem of Atlantic steam navigation. This vessel is as nearly as possible of the same dimensions as the *Great Western*. Her length over all is 345 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches, and her registered tonnage 1,917 tons. Her draught of water, when loaded, is about 17 feet. From the above description it will be seen that the *Aragon* is much smaller than any of ocean steamers, and indeed, it is probable that she is the smallest steamer that crosses the Atlantic. Her saloon is small but tastefully fitted up, and the staterooms are complete with every convenience. The steerage arrangements are excellent. The berths are placed in such a manner that persons can get to them placed without being obliged to inconvenience others by climbing over them. Sections to accommodate families are also provided, so as to give them privacies rarely enjoyed by steerage passengers. Around each berth are also hung thick curtains. The command of the *Aragon* has been given to Capt. WESTERN, and she starts on her return voyage to-morrow.

Coroners' Cases.

Monday last, ROBERT HEMME, a German, was standing under an awning at No. 79 Chatham-street, when ROBERT HUTCHINSON, a farmer from Long Island, driving recklessly to get ahead of a street-car, struck the posts of the awning, throwing them down, and some of the fragments striking HEMME on the head fractured his skull. HUTCHINSON was arrested at the time by the Fourth Precinct Police, and held to await the result of the injury. HEMME was taken to the Park Hospital, where he died yesterday. Meantime HUTCHINSON had been admitted to bail by Justice HOGAN, and his bondsman has been notified to produce him at the inquest, which will be held by Coroner KEENAN.

MARIA GLEASON, thirty years, on Tuesday last was severely burned at her residence, in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Broadway, by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp, which she was filling. She died, yesterday, from the effect of her injuries.

CHARLES LANGWENTHER, a German, thirty-five years of age, who lived at No. 224 Fifth-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects, as is alleged, of violence inflicted upon him in a lager-beer saloon at No. 220 Fifth-street, near Fifty-third-street, by one KAGEL on the 31st of June. It appears that KAGEL and deceased had a quarrel, when the former struck LANGWENTHER with a heavy stool, fracturing his skull. The assailant was arrested at the time by the Police and admitted to bail, and as the Police are now searching for him to arrest him before the Coroner, who will hold an inquest in the case.

FREDERICK C. SWEETSER, a merchant at No. 81 York-street, was found dead in his bed at No. 213 Fifth-avenue, yesterday morning. Coroner KEENAN held and inquest, and found that death had resulted from apnœa.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Regulating Steamboat Excursions.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, [illegible] in the chair.

The following [illegible] was presented by Mr. ROBINSON:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Board be [illegible] draft and report an ordinance [illegible] regulating the steamboat excursions [illegible] of this City, for the purpose of public [illegible] other than funeral excursions, and [illegible] an ordinance [illegible] of military organized in pursuance [illegible]

The [illegible] committee consisting of Messrs. Robinson [illegible] Harker, Littlefield and Hampton.

The Controller [illegible] to draw warrants for $6,500 each [illegible] the three Excise Commissioners, J. [illegible] DAVID C. FREEMAN and MARTIN [illegible]

A quantity of [illegible] was ordered, and the resolution [illegible] Hundred and Fourteenth-street, [illegible]-avenue to Harlem River, with [illegible] cement pavement was passed over the Mayor's veto.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Promotions and Changes.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, MORRIS DE CAMP, Captain of the Second Precinct, was retired from active service on a pension of $1,000 per annum. Capt. DE CAMP has been in the public service for many years, and has been throughout his career esteemed as an efficient, conscientious officer. He had, however, become physically incapable of performing his duties with satisfaction to himself, and it is understood, some time ago asked the Board to be retired. The Board also made promotions to be roundsmen of the following patrolmen who were wounded during the riot: HENRY W. FORSHEE, Thirty-second Precinct; FRANK H. CURTIS, Twenty-ninth Precinct, and WILLIAM DIXON, Nineteenth Precinct. The Board dismissed Roundsman EDWARD FARRELL from the force.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Views of Many Americans Outside—Both Sides.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the earnest hope that the following remarks may assist in alloying the bitter feelings evoked in consequence of the lamentable proceedings of the 12th inst., I ask you to lay them before the public through the medium of your ably-conducted journal.

The right of Orangemen to parade the streets, though nowhere explicitly stated, has been established by custom and may be easily deduced from the spirit of our laws of government. It was, therefore, the maddest folly to resent it.

But does not a right imply the correlative obligation to exercise it in a way least offensive to the feelings of others? Experience of Orange demonstrations here as elsewhere is that they needlessly and even maliciously seek to arouse the resentment of a large class of the community. It may indeed be said, and it has actually been urged, that Irish Catholics should bear with unanimity the taunts, party cries and emblems of Orange processions. There is no attempt to deny that such is their duty as Christians and as good citizens; at the same time it should not be forgotten that in practical questions we have not only to consider abstract moral obligations, but facts and human nature such as we find them in every-day life. Experience of facts and of human nature shows that the lesson of toleration is no easy one to acquire. It has not yet been fully learnt by the well-informed; how much less can we expect to find it brought home to the hearts of the ignorant, who, if they know anything, know only how to hate those who dissent from their religious belief? Toleration is the result of much chastening experience in life, of strict subordination of passion and emotion to the dominion of reason, and of the entire man to the majestic Christian precept, "Love ye one another." But intolerance is not confined to Irish Catholics; it prevails to at least an equal extent among Irish Protestants. Think you Orange principles are one whit less bigoted, narrow and intolerant than Irish Catholic feelings? Think you the men who flaunt offensive emblems in sight of their opponents, and shout insulting language in their ears, who annually celebrate a politico-religious triumph over their own countrymen, who, when they dare, stone churches, burn convents, slay Catholics, and declare their fixed determination to extirpate a religion dear to so many of their fellow-Christians—think you these men can honestly fling at Irish Catholics the charge of intolerance?

The American people say, and reasonably enough, "Why can't these rivals agree to celebrate their festivals without riot and bloodshed? We have no such trouble among ourselves." Well, in some places, notably in Canada, they have agreed latterly to let each other "severely alone," and, as a consequence, the miserable feeling which has embittered life there for so many years is now considerably mollified. But this very desirable indifference, or concord, call it which you will, is of slow growth, the reason of which Americans cannot be expected to understand at first thought, because they have not had the ill-fortune to experience the feelings which take possession of an Irish Catholic when his foe summons before him the grim spectre of many miserable years of persecution. To understand what the effect of this reminder, so persistently repeated every year, must be on the average Irishman, one should study Irish character. The Irish are a sentimental people; most of their faults and crimes proceed from undue predominance of emotion. This is a very unfortunate fact, for natures chiefly emotional are natures irascible, unreliable and dangerous. But it is only by knowing this fact, and by taking it along with Irish character as it appears molded by a very peculiar set of national traditions, and by the influence of priestly admonition, that we can gain an intelligent insight into the causes which make the 12th of July the *dies iræ* of the calendar.

It is asked why Irish Catholics should be more intolerant of Orange processions than Orangemen are of the 17th March parade. The answer is, that Orange processions are exhibitions of insulting triumph and of religious hate, which St. Patrick's Day demonstrations are not. Protestants and Catholics, Orangemen and Hibernians, can all join in doing honor (though the day's proceedings are often quite as much a dishonor) to the patron saint of Ireland, for nothing is imported into the ceremonies calculated to wound the religious feelings of even the most sensitive Protestant. The two demonstrations will not be paralleled by any one who understands their respective qualities. For my own part, I have many reasons for disliking all these processions. They perpetuate memories (which were better buried with the past); they lead to idleness, drunkenness, disorder and many sad crimes; they inflict pecuniary loss on a most deserving part of the community—merchants and the trades-people who depend on them—by putting a temporary but full stop to business. The mercantile interests of this great City and the industry of the operative classes have claims on public consideration prior to the self-interest of politicians and the sentiments of patriots. Therefore I hope the Committee to be appointed by the Police Board will recommend their total abolition.

I have alluded to the admonitions of the Irish clergy; allow me to explain this point more fully. I have listened to hundreds of sermons preached to Irish congregations, and it has often occurred to me how much they must fall short of effecting a serious purpose. Why? Because they tend to make the Irish people discontented by reminding them of the past persecutions of their race; to make them proud and self-sufficient by rehearsing their virtues and suppressing their faults. For instance, not many months ago I listened to a sermon delivered by an Irish clergyman who came to this country on a collecting tour. The congregation had a large sprinkling of servants, laboring men, mechanics and their families. He drew a vivid picture of the poverty of his parish, and stated his need of money to complete a fine church which he had begun to build there. He had come to America to collect these funds, but he was sorry to say his appeal must be made to Irish servant-girls chiefly, for, unfortunately, the wealthy Catholic ladies of New-York had too little sympathy with his object. He had smuggled in the aristocratic circles of this City, but what had he heard there? One Catholic lady had the hardihood to tell him that it would be better for the priests in Ireland to spend the money they collected to build fine churches in educating the ignorant Irish peasants before they come out to America! Such language astonished him, and he there and then belabored it most lustily. But in so doing he did not forget to draw a picture of the virtues of Irish servants, very pleasant, indeed, to most of those who heard him, but very inconsistent with facts and experience. He had to regret, however, that they lacked one virtue—fortitude; in fact, he was sorry to hear that they were sometimes ashamed to acknowledge themselves Catholics. The reverend gentleman stopped here, but he should have gone a little further. He should have inquired into the origin of this want of fortitude, and he would have found it in the absence of most of the virtues he had attributed to his audience—in the absence of self-restainment, of order, of cleanliness, of thrift, &c. It is because the beauty of these virtues is not shown to them that they and themselves sometimes ashamed to acknowledge their religion. They are quick-witted enough to see their many defects, and they bear their religion ashamed (how unfeasible we know) with being the cause of them; they set over the difficulty, not by moulding their lives but by decrying their religion. Now, the spirit and the matter of many of the sermons we hear is to blame for this. Every Sunday affords Catholic priests opportunities of addressing flocks in the most unwieldy of numerous congregations who are steeped in ignorance, in squalor and in debauchery, to teach them to read, (to read and love the holy Scriptures,) to write, to be docile and self-respecting, to be sober, to be conscientious in the discharge of their duties, to know the will of God—not merely your will—and to do it. What will it avail you if, gaining all the political power you covet, the minds of your people lie steeped in darkness and their souls in corruption. He is the true pastor "that doeth the willed God and forsaketh his own will."

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC.

Another Honest Conductor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in today's TIMES an account of an honest conductor. I was witness to another transaction which occurred a few days ago. An old and infirm lady hanged a conductor a bill from which to take her fare, at the same time stating to him that it was a dollar bill, when in reality it was a ten. The conductor requested me to change it for him, and mentioned to me that the lady thought it was only a dollar bill. When he handed her the change he again asked her what bill she had given him. She again said it was a one dollar bill. The conductor then told her it was a ten dollar bill, and gave her the change accordingly; at which she appeared very thankful, and said she would remember him with gratitude. This transaction happened on Third-avenue car No. 96.

BENJ. T. HORN.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 20, 1871.

A Connecticut Machine not Meany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The gentleman who reported the meeting of the Irish Brigade Officers' Association, which appears in this day's paper, has made a mistake, which I trust you will correct. It is as follows:

"Mr. STEPHEN I. MEANY, who is an honorary member of the Association, spoke on the resolutions."

Mr. MEANY is not an honorary member of the Association, and consequently was not present. Mr. PATRICK J. MEEHAN, editor of the *Irish-American*, a gentleman for whom we all have the greatest respect and esteem, was the speaker on the occasion. EX-OFFICER.

Affray in Mulberry-Street.

A general fight occurred Saturday night in front of the liquor saloon, No. 190 Mulberry-street, and during the affray ANTHONY CROWLEY, of No. 194 Mulberry-street, was beaten on the head with a club, from which a fracture of the skull resulted. He was taken to the Park Hospital, where

EUORPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Tone of the Press—Bitterness Toward France—The Payment of the War Indemnity—Alsace and Lorraine—German-Austrian Relations—Military Conventions With Baden and Hesse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 4, 1871.

If we had not just emerged from a war, and knew that an immediate repetition was absolutely impossible, the language in which our German newspapers generally indulge would afford ample ground for the blackest prophecies of imminent hostilities. All the promises of peace and prospects of the golden era seem forgotten. The cause of all this, confessedly, is the success of the French loan, and perhaps more still the language of M. THIERS and the French Government. It will be remembered that when the peace was first concluded, our Government was anxious to represent it as final, and its terms as precluding all possibility of new wars. BISMARCK said so evidently with the wish to have it made public, and MOLTKE said so likewise. Moreover the conciliatory spirit displayed by the French and the friendliness shown to the German troops elicited lavish praise from the Imperial Ministers and organs. The more surprising is the change in these very Ministers and organs now. All the papers teem with unfriendly comments on the French policy, most of them threatening, only the advanced liberals making a bold stand, protesting against threats, urging a fair policy toward France, and pointing to the many wounds the country has already sustained despite its victories. The reason of reasons for hostility, there can be no doubt, is the success of the French loan. "We were accused at the time," says the *North German Gazette*, Prince BISMARCK'S own organ, "of laying too heavy a burden on France. Now it turns out to have been too light, if anything." These words, translated from the official journal, have supplied the key-note for all other newspapers, and fully represent the leading thought of all. Prince BISMARCK first demanded eight milliards, and he now regrets that he did not exact it. Next time, the *North German Gazette* leaves little doubt, Germany will not err again on the side of lenity, but exact full retribution if it has a chance. In the present case, it assures the French, lenity must henceforth be quite out of the question, and the literal terms will be insisted on to the very T. This assurance comes with a peculiarly bad grace from the leading journal, after all the praise bestowed on France. While submitting to Prince BISMARCK'S dictation, and thus virtually supporting his Government, France has not changed its policy, so it is impossible to interpret the language otherwise than as betraying selfish disappointment. The proposed reconstruction of the French Army is made the subject of repeated blame. It is indeed to be regretted that M. THIERS will not, even for a time, abandon his military ambition, but none of his measures deserve to be regarded as a threat to Germany. In the first place, Germany starts in the race with such an advantage to begin with that a competition must appear hopeless to France before very long. The German frontier is also much strengthened. The forces of M. THIERS, even if augmented to the full numbers proposed, will not come up to the present status of the German Army. But Germany itself is arming to the teeth. New regiments are forming, compulsory service is introduced into the new provinces, fortifications are built everywhere, the bulk of the indemnity is appropriated to military uses. Nothing but military preparations seem to be in the head of the Emperor and his Chancellor. Germans forget that if French armaments appear as a threat to them, German armaments are as much of a threat to France, and only our opposition papers, whose aim is the abrogation of militarism, justly point out that German armaments compel France to arm likewise. It is to be hoped that the thing will blow over and that reason will gain the mastery over national jealousy. At present we have the same talk of war that we had between 1866 and 1870, and thus the fruits of the late conflict threaten to be entirely lost.

PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITY.

The 10th July has been distinctly fixed as the latest day for the payment of the first half milliard, instead of the 1st of the month, and the French promise to be better than their word. Ten million thalers have just arrived, and altogether, the first irregularities excepted, they are most exemplary payers. By the 10th, therefore, the Departments Somme, Seine Inférieure, and Eure, will be evacuated. After payment of the two milliards provided by the latest loan, only the Marne, Ardennes, Haute-Marne, Meuse, Vosges, Meurthe, and the Fortress Belfort, will, according to the treaty, remain in German hands, occupied by not more than fifty thousand men, as surety for the remainder of the sum. It is however affirmed, on good authority, that Germany will not insist on this right of occupation, provided that France is able to substitute good financial security, a condition which, after her late financial success, nobody doubts. In the struggle for power, France has yielded to Germany, but in recuperative power she promises to leave her victor behind her. Hence our discontent. Many of the Germans would prefer to retain their hold on France as longas possible by hostile occupation, but the bulk of the people are impatient for the return of the troops, in order to have not only the name but the substance of peace, and it is probably in submission to this popular desire that Emperor WILLIAM has declared his willingness to accept a financial substitute for a territorial guarantee. There can be no doubt that the offer has been made, but only as of grace. In parting, the Federal Council provided for the appropriation of the next installments of the indemnity by assigning them for distribution among the several States chiefly intended to redeem the loans contracted during the war. Four million thalers are to go to assist landwehr men whose business has suffered by the war, and whose condition the liberal and popular papers describe as wretched. These four millions were won, as it were, at the point of the sword from a resisting Government, and we hear the same described as "a drop on a hot stone." The official papers still further detract from the charitable character of the vote by announcing that the grant will only be made as a loan, not as a gift.

THE CAPTURED WAR MATERIAL.

The French are anxious if possible to regain possession of their lost articles of war, so far as that is not hopeless by their character as trophies. Where captures are made in such a wholesale way, filling whole arsenals, the ideal value of trophies is almost lost beside the money value of salable goods. To a commercial country the money would probably be more acceptable than the unwieldy piles of cannon and rifles, a great portion of which must be useless. Counting on this disposition, the French Government has made offers to the German to exchange such useful articles of war as it thinks fit for their fair money value. Prince BISMARCK has refused to strike the bargain, upon sentimental grounds. M. THIERS is now reported to be employing agents who are trying to gain possession of the arms ostensibly for themselves, in reality for France.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The good relations which lately subsisted, not only between the new Germans and their masters, but also between the French in the occupied cities and the invaders, have again given place to animosities and jealousy; so much so that disturbances are anticipated in several quarters. Alsace and Lorraine are giving their captors a great deal of trouble. The official Strasbourg *Gazette* publicly refers to the fact that resistance is being generally shown to the new Government, and the *North German Gazette* angrily shows the rod. French influence is said to be actively at work, alienating the minds of late Frenchmen, and as a fact French soldiers in regimentals are seen in numbers in Alsace. But there, the dreaded decoy-birds of the old country turn out to be native Alsatians returned from captivity as much at home in the province as the citizens. Government has now peremptorily interdicted their wearing their old uniforms. A disturbance of some importance occurred at Strasbourg, ending in a general shindy between Prussians and Alsatians, women participating in the fray, hurling stones at the Germans. But the fault of this is proved to have lain as much with the latter as with the Strasbourgers, and many of the accusations brought against the natives prove untrue. The people do not take kindly to the introduction of compulsory education, children being generally employed in factories and farms. Various other new institutions likewise give offense. The old judicial system has been abolished and replaced by a new one, leaving only one Court of appeal. For the present the use of the French language is permitted, but only as a favor; in three years German is to take its place, and parties not conversant with German will have to plead by interpreters. Then compulsory military service is to be adopted at once, and there seems a probability that even the exemption from service first promised to former French soldiers will not be respected. Such laws and enactments necessarily breed discontent. As a consequence, Government now threatens to retract its promise to compensate Alsatians for war losses, that promise having been only conditional, and altogether an act of grace and not of obligation.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

If Germany thus experiences troubles and disappointments in the west, she is far more successful in the south, where love and friendship seem developing as under a tropical sun, perhaps too rapidly to last. The exchange of friendly messages at the fete at Berlin is old news by this time. It turns out now, however, that Emperor WILLIAM made many friendly assurances then to the Austrian General, VON GABLENZ, which were not immediately made public. Among these were the desire to arrange a personal meeting with Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and also to establish diplomatic intercourse between Vienna and Berlin by Ambassadors instead of, as at present, by Envoys. This seems the more remarkable, as Prince BISMARCK has intimated his wish to all Governments that at the next change Ambassadors might be replaced by Envoys. Ambassadors have the privilege of conferring personally with the Prince to whom they are accredited, whereas Envoys can only do so by the mediation of the foreign Minister. Count BENEDETTI'S conferences with Emperor WILLIAM have been a caution to the Prussians in the way of Ambassadors; and under pretext to avoid similar unpleasant experiences—probably with a view to add to the power of the Prime Minister—it has been resolved to do away with the rank altogether in Berlin. The more surprising it naturally is to find the Emperor invite the establishment of such in the case of Austria. Today the papers announce that the wish will soon be complied with. The Emperor of Austria considered himself under obligation specially to thank the Prussian Ambassador-General VON SCHWEINITZ for his services in establishing so good an understanding between the two formerly hostile Courts, and the crowning proof of friendship is Count BEUST'S speech in Parliament, teeming with friendly assurances. It is well received here, as in Austria; but we of the north take it more as a matter of course—a tribute from the weaker Power. As one of the results of this good understanding we are to have a Customs Conference in Vienna or Berlin some time in Autumn. The desire for such is said to originate as much in Austria as in Prussia, but the proposal came from Vienna. It was first imparted to Berlin, and there received unhesitating support. The object of the Conference is to facilitate an agreement of the various Powers of Europe on a common tariff and common Customs laws and usages. Invitations are to be issued to all States, so as to secure a general result. How far the object is Utopian, requires to be seen.

CONVENTIONS WITH BADEN AND HESSE.

As the present political union of the several States of Germany is regarded by enthusiastic patriots merely as a step in the ladder leading to perfect union, when all small Courts shall be abolished, and one sceptre—for a Crown and sceptre they must have—shall reign over the whole country, so the military union is likewise considered a merely intermediary state, preferable to division, but still only a stepping-stone to something higher. As Prussia is endeavoring to absorb the civil and administrative privileges of its smaller neighbors, one by one, so it is anxious to concentrate the military power in its hands. For this reason it has devised the military conventions, treaties promising gradually to combine the whole German Army under one banner. The first convention was concluded with Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but there are several now in existence, and those with Hesse and Baden have just become valid. They are the most important, these armies being the most numerous. By these treaties the two Grand Dukes resign all power over their armies into the hands of the King of Prussia, remaining sovereign Princes only by name. They still claim military honors as before, and retain the right of appointing out of their former army their own and their Princes' aide-de-camp, but otherwise they have no interest or influence in the army whatever. The country pays 225 thalers to the Prussian Treasury for each soldier, and the latter pays the men, promotes them, exchanges them, removes them at pleasure, and the King of Prussia receives their oath of allegiance. The officers are required to give the Grand Duke a written document plighting their faith as good subjects, but there their duty ends. The army becomes, to all intents, a Prussian division. It costs the petty Princes a pang to part with their military privileges, and ten years ago the convention would have been a downright impossibility. But 1866 and 1870 have worked great changes in the views of sovereigns and peoples, and what would formerly have appeared the renouncement of a sacred right, is now done as a matter of course. The conventions have become valid by the 1st July, and the Grand Dukes have published farewell greetings to their faithful troops. It is believed and hoped that are long other contingents will follow the example of the Badenese and Hessians.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Effects of the War—Justice for the Germans—Paris Scenes—Trade and Employment in the Metropolis.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Now that the war is over and that evidence can be collected from various sources previously closed, it seems daily more evident that the misconduct of the Prussians in France has been greatly exaggerated by their late antagonists. This admission will not have the less weight because it proceeds from one who, while seeking the truth under difficulties, has sometimes been accused of a French bias. Soldiers are not angels, and to suppose that half a million of men could occupy an enemy's country, after hard fighting and during the terrible sufferings and privations of a Winter campaign, and under the irritation of a protracted defense, without doing some things which were neither humane nor Christianlike, would be to suppose military human nature impossibly perfect. Doubtless there was considerable "looting," but much less than has been reported, and what seems to have stung the French more than that, especially the better classes who had them quartered in their houses, was the arrogant tone attributed to some of the Prussian officers. I say some, because of others there is a very different report. The soldiers one often hears spoken of by persons who have been much among them in the less few months as generally inoffensive and well-conducted. Under terror of the Commune not a few persons emigrated from Paris into districts occupied by the Prussians, and it was amusing to observe the countenance of a French lady to whom an English one resident in Paris the other day declared that the only time she had felt herself safe for months was when she got among the Prussians; for, although we do not hear much about the Germans, now that the second siege of Paris has driven the first into a remote distance, and that the *angoisses de la Commune*, as a Frenchman lately expressed it, have made us forget the *tristesses du siege*, it is still obligatory on right-thinking people, if they speak of them at all, to treat them with more or less execration. "*C'est vrai, nous etes Anglaises*," was the Frenchwoman's palliation of her first indignant exclamation and angry glance. The abrupt that accompanied the words was eloquent of slight belief in British sympathy with French woes.

THE ENGLISH INVASION.

In spite of succors sent in money and kind, in ambulances and doctors and medicines, the English are not very popular here at present; but allowance must be made for the French, who are exasperated by their sufferings and losses, and disposed to look on every one as an enemy, and to find dire offense in a bad wood-cut in an illustrated paper, or in a silly letter from an unreflecting Englishman who chooses to profess sympathy while an insurrection which, if it broke out in his own country, he would probably be one of the first to combat. This unamiable state of mind of the Parisians, and which has partly been induced by the violent attacks lately made upon the English by some of the least reputable of the French journals, does not prevent a great influx of our countrymen. We hear of their crossing the Channel by thousands, we meet them mournfully promenading among the ruins of Paris, and curiously gazing at the marks of bullets with which many houses are thickly peppered, and at the fell rents made in roofs by shells. It takes some time, however, to fill up the larger Paris hotels, and it is only quite lately that some of those usually most frequented by English and Americans have begun to resume their former bustling, crowded look.

PARIS PICTURES.

I know not what impression Paris now makes on the majority of its foreign visitors, but I hear it said and read it printed that it has resumed all its old gayety of aspect and feels neither sorrow nor shame. Many would, perhaps, receive a different impression if they took the trouble to glance below the surface. People see the Boulevards crowded, the cafés full, and numerous idlers, as of yore, sipping coffee and absinthe, at fresco, and they immediately exclaim "Paris is itself again!" But get out of the great avenues, in which a large part of the circulation is forced, and whither also thoughtless and idle and light-hearted, by preference, throng, and Paris, the gay and the frivolous, may make a sad impression. Go into the shops, where there are now so few customers, go among the *bourgeoisie*, observe the saddened, care-worn faces of women especially, who have, perhaps, been through both sieges, in constant dread of what might occur, of unknown perils and of dangers painfully evident. Note the immense number of persons in deep mourning, the melancholy and anxious countenances of people who suffered for months from cold and hunger and then, when the enemy had departed, were kept in terror of their lives by their own countrymen. I have met many whom I left here at the beginning of the Prussian siege, and who since then have grown gray and look many years older. The horror of the incendiarism appears to have made a much stronger impression than any thing else on those living in houses which were situated in the immediate neighborhood of flames which seemed about to reach and envelope them. And assuredly it was only the complete stillness of the air during the two days the conflagrations were at their height which prevented the ruin from being far more extensive than it is. As regards the sanitary state of Paris, the weekly bills of mortality and malady show it to be by no means bad, and almost exempt from epidemics. Bronchitis and pneumonia were the most fatal complaints in the week ending last Saturday. The unseasonable cold has made itself felt among delicate persons, and the fruit season has probably contributed to increase the cases of diarrhea, from which malady there were twenty-five deaths in that week, while from small-pox there were sixteen—four times as many as in the preceding week—and from typhoid fever twenty-nine. There were no cases of yellow or other cholera. Such favorable returns may well tranquilize the minds of those foreign visitors who dream of unburied corpses and of noxious exhalations from imperfectly covered graves. There is every appearance of good precautions being taken, and the new Prefect of the Seine is vigilant and energetic in the same direction. When, as soon as there is a fresh breeze, Versailles, clasped in a belt of park and forest, and where the air is never still, one fancies queer odors and an atmosphere less pleasant to inhale. There is certainly no part of Paris where a worse odor can possibly exist than is to be found about a mile out of Versailles, close to the gate of the Route of St. Cloud, and where the Prussians deposited their dead horses, with only a thin covering of sandy soil. The stench is horrible, and enough to breed a pestilence now that the hot weather seems setting in.

TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

On a recent visit to Paris I had opportunities of inquiring about the present state of trade and employment there. Everything is done by the public departments to employ as many laborers as possible. It carries one back to the palmiest days of HAUSSMANN to see so much demolition going on, the ruins of the burnt and shattered houses being pulled down with a will. So far as mere workmen go there seems no lack of employment, and obviously the circumstances of the time demand that it shall be found for all who need and desire it. But among the tradesmen and innumerable small manufacturers of Paris many complaints are heard. They do not find their artisans, numbers of whom are killed, wounded, or prisoners, or else in hiding. They lack materials; railways are encumbered; the eastern lines are monopolized by the movements of German troops; on the southern lines there is such a glut of goods traffic that great delays are inevitable. There are complaints also of the increased cost of transport. Tradesmen bewail the impossibility of completing their stocks, owing to the extraordinary rise in articles. Manufacturers will not supply themselves from England or elsewhere, when a slight additional cost would thereby be incurred, but prefer to wait. Thus, a wholesale print and map publisher complained that he could not get certain sorts of cardboard and other things indispensable to the preparation of his goods. He had many orders on hand, but could not execute them. Great annoyance and loss have been entailed by the regulations respecting interest on bills. The date of their falling due was legally put off, but after a certain date interest was to be added. Numbers of persons refused to pay this interest on the plausible plea that it was not their fault that they were owing to the extraordinary circumstances of the time, that their bills were not honored at maturity.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis—Passionate Parliamentary Discussions—Carlism, Catholicism and Liberalism—A Rejected Resignation.

Madrid (June 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

We have been in full Ministerial crisis. After a series of impassioned debates, which lasted all last week, the Government succeeded in getting their message to the Crown voted by 164 to 98, and their authority for a levy of 35,000 men to fill up the army by a majority of 180 to 27. These two points carried, Marshal SERRANO, at 1½ o'clock, last Friday morning, astonished the House by announcing that he and his companions believed it their duty to place their resignation in the hands of His Majesty.

THE ANTI-PAPAL SENTIMENTS.

The storms of the week began over the anti-Papal riot of the Sunday night. The Government, severely taken to task in the Congress about it, defended their conduct warmly, and, as might be expected, a fierce debate arose. Minister SAGASTA explained that the Government had, after the attempt of the Carlists to give the demonstration an air of honor to the Pope in Madrid, determined to take no part in it. They did not, therefore, adorn or illuminate any of their private houses, or any of the public buildings. If the demonstration had been purely religious they would, as Catholics have joined in it. Some of the majority not seeing things in the same light, had joined in the demonstration. He regretted that the mob had acted as they did. It was perfectly illegal, and those of the rioters who could be caught should be punished. Some of the Police had done their duty, others had not. The civil Governor, seeing his dispositions in the presence of order, had not been successful, and resigned. He blamed the Carlists for the whole thing. He lamented their unbushing efforts to use religion as an arm of politics. According to them they were the only Catholics. In their delirium they wished it to be believed that in Spain there were only Carlists, Atheists and Protestants. Look at the articles in their daily papers. In one of them that very day there were these words: "As the Virgin, Mother of the Saviour of Men, crushed with her pure foot the head of the infernal Serpent, so PIUS IX. will also crush with his Syllabus the head of Liberalism, the true serpent of the nineteenth century." Another of their organs that day said: "The first Pope was St. Peter; the last is Pius IX. There have been forty-two anti-Popes—the first was NOVATIANUS; the last was AMADEO, Duke of Savoy." Could they wonder at the irritation such writings produced?

ROME AND THE CORTES.

A motion was then brought in by Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, to the effect that "the House had seen with profound indignation the excesses committed on Sunday night, which amounted to a violation of the Constitution and of the principles on which civilized society rests." This was signed, among others, by several members of the majority. Señor RIOS ROSAS spoke, censured, and blamed the Government. The Republicans, through FIGUERAS, followed up the assault. The proposition was rejected by 167 to 106. The Montpensierist Marquis VEGA ARMIJA next moved a resolution condemning the authorities for not repressing the disorders with a strong hand. The fact was, his own house was stoned, though he claims to be a Catholic, but not a Carlist. Another long and fiery debate ensued, ending in the withdrawal of the motion, but only to be followed by one essentially Carlist, complaining of the authorities for refusing to allow the motto, "*Viva el Papa Rey*" and of the mob for burning the Pope's portrait. Señor NOCEDAL, the head of the Carlist Carlism and Catholicism in a speech, he withdrew his motion. It was now quite time for the friends of the Government to come to the rescue, with a proposition after their own heart. This was done by Señor MANSI, who moved "That the Congress, while condemning the conversion into a political movement of a manifestation of the religious spirit of Madrid, reproves energetically the excesses committed and offers all its support to the Government to maintain order." &c. After a debate, prolonged till nearly 7 on Tuesday morning, this was approved. This Monday session was but the first of the agonies the Government encountered all through the week. Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied in long and angry discussions over the reply to the Throne, which promised to be delayed a month longer from the number of amendments lodged. On Wednesday, on an appeal from the Government to the authors of these, many of them were withdrawn, the authors in every case taking care to explain they only did so at the solicitation of the Government, and for the sake of getting at other business. Thursday was consumed by CASTELAR in a fierce attack on the Government, on the King, and on the majority in a speech of opposition to the reply to the Throne. MARTOS, RIVERO, SAGASTA, and SERRANO replied to him. Friday came and he replied to them. At last the long-debated Royal Message was put to the vote, and carried by 164 to 98.

TENDERED RESIGNATION.

On Saturday the Cabinet tendered their formal resignation to King AMADEO. His Majesty, somewhat surprised, expressed his opinion in plain terms to the effect that he, as a constitutional King, could only recognize changes in his Cabinet effected by constitutional means. He had seen no voting in the Cortes in which they had been defeated. On the contrary, they had carried the Conscription bill of 35,000 men by 180 to 27, and the Message to the Crown by 164 to 98. He could understand their resignation by virtue of a defeat in Parliament, but not otherwise. He therefore refused to accept it, but intimated his willingness to receive the Presidents of both Chambers to know what they had to say about it. Accordingly, Señores SANTA CRUZ and OLOZAGA waited upon His Majesty, and the latter discussed the matter fully. The two Presidents confirmed His Majesty in the opinion that the resignation of the Ministry was not the result of any Parliamentary defeat. This confirmed His Majesty in his refusal to accept it. His Majesty's words to the Presidents of both Chambers, who waited upon him, were these:

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Government possess all my confidence, but, as my confidence can only be merited by the Cabinet, which also possesses that of the Parliament, the latter is the only thing that can indicate to me whether the present Ministers ought to continue in their posts, or ought to leave them. I profess loudly the religion of duty, and it is necessary others should possess it as well, and each one comply, on his own part, with the high and unavoidable duties marked by his respective position. As I said in a solemn moment that I would never attempt to impose myself on the noble Spanish people, so now I say I will never be wanting to what is laid down by the Constitution, by the laws, and fundamentary practices. While, therefore, I fulfill my duty, let every one else do his.

NO RESIGNATION.

A meeting of the majority of the Congress was held on Sunday night, at which 175 attended, but, as the Ministers gave no explanation of their reasons for resigning, nothing actually was done, although much was said about loyalty, duty, conscience, confidence, &c. The King pressed the matter strongly even to the extent of saying that if the Ministers did not voluntarily withdraw their resignation, he would command them to do so. Pressed thus, the Cabinet decided to submit the whole matter to the Congress and Senate yesterday evening. The result is that the Serrano Ministry remain in office. They presented themselves to the Cortes yesterday with the announcement. In the Senate, Minister ULLOA rose to give some explanations previous to opening the crisis. He reminded the Senate that at the very first the Ministry had been formed with the exclusive object of passing over the parliamentary interregnum, and that they only aspired to resolve the electoral question and that of public order. Their mission extended no further than the constitution of the Chamber and, the Message to the Crown. These being happily over, they had three days ago tendered their resignation to the King, but he had refused to accept it as being without reason. The Cabinet now desired to know if they possessed the confidence of the Cortes. Señor CALDERON COLLANTES expressed dissatisfaction with these explanations, and spoke long and fiercely against a Ministry of conciliation. Minister ULLOA replied, and the debate between the two was warm and lengthy. Señor MONTEJO presented a resolution expressing satisfaction at the explanations of the Government, which was carried by 93 to 20. Señor MENDEZ VIGO announced his intention to treat of the Government policy in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the Senate then adjourned.

IN THE CONGRESS.

In the Congress great anxiety was manifested to hear the Ministerial explanations. The galleries were intensely crowded. Gen. SERRANO gave a short resume of the crisis, remarking to the House that the present Ministry was formed when the body of Gen. PRIM was yet warm, and that one of the Ministers had only entered it with the understanding that he was to retire after the elections. These over, he had begged him to remain till they got through the Royal Message. The amendments to the message had occupied much time. Meanwhile, Señor MONET, the Minister of Finance, in consequence of questions which arose in the committee to which his budget was referred, resigned his post. Believing it was best to leave the chief of the State in complete liberty to nominate a ministry who could govern more satisfactorily than the present one, they had all presented their resignations; but his Majesty, after hearing the Presidents of both Chambers, declared the crisis to be unparliamentary, and that they should continue in their posts. Under these circumstances, all the Ministers had decided to respect the will of the Crown, whose confidence they were told they possessed. They, therefore, presented themselves to the Congress in the hopes of receiving the same confidence from it. Their programme of government would be that contained in the answer to the Royal speech. At this point Minister AYALA made a sign of assent with his head, which may be taken as an indication of his intention honestly to carry out the paragraph in the message relative to the introduction of reforms and the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, without waiting for the pacification of Cuba. Gen. SERRANO continued to declare that all the Ministers conformed to the political programme contained in the message, and would resolve according to it all questions at present pending, or which might arise, although it was quite possible they might put off (*aplazar*) those which offered difficulties, or which might occasion dissensions. At this long laughter burst from the Republican benches. SERRANO said he had thought that a Cabinet might have been formed out of one of the fractions of the Chamber only, but his views had changed under the aspect the majority had presented recently. He now believed no other Cabinet possible but one of conciliation—that is to say, composed of representatives of the three factions—Unionists, Progressists and Democrats. This was indispensable so long as the formidable parties which opposed the present Ministry continued their attacks, so long as they neither "adjourned nor resigned." No formal proposition was made, and the silence of the minority and the assent of the majority satisfied President OLOZAGA that the storm was all over, and so he raised the session. Later on a caucus meeting of the majority was held to consider the report of the Committee on the Budget. Señor MORET explained many of his items and propositions. He repeated his determination to leave office if the majority did not approve his Budget in its essential features. Upon this Ministers MARTOS and ZORRILLA declared they would retire the moment Señor MORET did. Minister AYALA then said he would go too. Señor MORET said if he went out he should leave things so that his successor could at once begin to pay the interest of the Interior debt, and on the 15th of July that of the Exterior. Put to the vote, the Budget of Señor MORET was approved by 120 to 71. The next chime will be its presentation to the full Cortes. Here it is sure to meet with tremendous discussion from the minority, but this will probably be temporarily avoided by the Government asking the Cortes to grant an "autorizacion" until after the recess.

ITALY.

The Transfer of the Capital—Victor Emmanuel in Rome.

Rome (July 3) Correspondence of the London Echo.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL yesterday made his public entrance into Rome, which is henceforth, to all intents and purposes, the capital of Italy. The weather was splendid—hot, indeed, but the sky cloudless, and refreshing breezes blowing occasionally all [illegible] from the most favorable points. [illegible] days past the whole city has been in a state of excitement and expectancy and preparation for the King's reception. Were going on day and night and day. His Majesty had telegraphed that he wished [illegible] to be expended in giving him a grand [illegible] rather in public charities, [illegible] had already been done [illegible] of Rome felt that in the present [illegible] representation [illegible] as to the real state of [illegible] which prevails, it would never do [illegible] with a memorable time with the festivities [illegible] children love so well.

THE ENTRY.

On Saturday evening [illegible] was a splendid night with [illegible] parties, movements and fearsome of fauna [illegible] and from an early hour on Sunday [illegible] was thronged with people that [illegible] to give up circulating. The priestly [illegible] not only rabble [illegible], but an unprejudiced visitor [illegible] could imagine well [illegible] ger caverns. [illegible] must the citizens [illegible] feat of the [illegible] and women. [illegible] foot were [illegible] the railway station, where the [illegible] beyond description. The National [illegible] on duty as usual. Companies [illegible] marched about playing gay music, [illegible] are past and [illegible] ave the streets [illegible] ion of a royal procession. Funiculus [illegible] ed to mount [illegible] les cause into [illegible] ally decorated [illegible] ties of Italy. [illegible] alight, the [illegible] with the flags of [illegible] Just where the [illegible] adorned with [illegible] the crimson and [illegible] with the lily of [illegible] one side, and the white [illegible] knowledgment [illegible] of the graceful manner [illegible] fair Florence [illegible] has resigned her honors [illegible] elder sister. The moment the train stopped Prince HUMBERT—who

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. RAE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel J. Rae, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867; that a discharge and certificate will be granted to him by the Court, if no objection be made thereto within thirty days from the date hereof, and that the first meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Room No. 27, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the said bankrupt may attend, and creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

[illegible]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. SCOGGERHALL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At a Stated Session of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, held at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

SIDNEY W. COGGERHALL, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Murray-street, City of New-York.

Dated New-York, July 17, 1871.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. [illegible], Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William L. [illegible], of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1871.

JOSHUA E. BUZZELL, No. [illegible] Pine-st., City of Newburgh, N. Y.

[illegible]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DELANCEY STRAINE and MEYER YOUNG, Bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Charles Graham and Meyer Young, of New-York, County and State of New-York, within said district, as assignees of the estate of Delancey Straine and Meyer Young, of New-York, County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at City of New-York, the 21st day of February, 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK, Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS [illegible] ation thereto in the City of New-York are hereby notified that the Board of Pharmacy, [illegible] in accordance with chapter 302 of the laws of 1870 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., at their office, No. 75 Union-place. Druggists will be required to [illegible] and members of the profession will be examined [illegible] as to competency. Due notice will be afterward given of practitioners [illegible]. The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and official botany, materia medica, adulterations and the [illegible] of drugs and medicines. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, THEOBALD FROEHLICH, C. M. O'LEARY, M. D., Committee.

LOUIS A. SEGAL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, July 20, was an adjournment announced by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of the sale of the Staten Island shore Railway, advertised for yesterday, until Aug. 1. Quite a number of persons interested in the matter were present. The sale is a legal one, under the direction of C. C. ROWELL, Esq., trustee, and it was stated it would positively take place on the second day. The auction at Flushing, Long Island, yesterday, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, was largely attended, and a good portion of the property offered was disposed of at satisfactory figures. Full particulars will be given to-morrow.

On Thursday, July 13, at West Bergen, N. J., J. M. Gibson sold at public auction seventy-four lots, at prices ranging from $200 to $600 per lot, the aggregate of the sale reaching a good figure. The lots are located respectively on Everett-street, and on Union, Williams, Mallory and Hoodley avenues. The result of the auction was regarded as a great success.

NAPOLEON III.

Movements of the Ex-Emperor—A Visit to the English Gun Factories—Interesting Sights—A Cordial Reception.

The London *Daily News*, of July 5, says:

"Yesterday afternoon, the Ex-Emperor of the French and the Prince Imperial, attended by several French gentlemen, drove over from Chiselhurst to Woolwich, in order to visit the Royal Arsenal. They came by rail, and were driven down Woolwich Common at the residence of Sir DAVID WOOD, commandant of the garrison, by whom they were escorted to the Arsenal, where the heads of the establishment, having had notification of the intended visit, were in waiting to receive them. The visitors were first shown to the model room of the Royal Gun Factories, where the various improvements which have attended the development of the Woolwich and Fraser systems of gun construction were explained by Col. CAMPBELL and Mr. FRASER; and after passing through the rifle examination factory, they were shown the most gigantic and most interesting process in the manufacture of guns. Twenty-five 9-inch guns, Twenty of these guns are now in course of construction, including the famous "Woolwich infant," which, as it has to be yet enlarged in the bore from 11.4 inches to 12 inches, according to the original design, cannot yet be pronounced complete. This gun the visitors inspected as it lay on a truck outside the nursery, and a few steps brought them to the new forge, where a massive piece of steel, which was being brought out of the fiery furnace by a regiment of swarthy forgemen. This was swung ruthlessly on to the anvil beneath the twelve-ton hammer—a giant which will strike a blow of 100 tons, or gently swear a nut with equal ease; and a few turns of smart taps administered by the [illegible] required its shape. Another end of the forge, the door of another huge furnace was raised, and a pair of tongs fifteen tons in weight, wielded by a steam crane, and worked by fifty men, thrust in, bringing forth presently in their ponderous jaws a great white-hot cone, which turned out to be the collected products of the [illegible] process. This was then under another huge hammer was speedily

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. ANDERSON, Wednesday, July 26, at 7 A.M.
ALGERIA, Capt. ——, Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 7 A.M.
RUSSIA, Capt. ——, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 7 A.M.
ALGERIA, Capt. ——, Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 7 A.M.
SCOTIA, Capt. ——, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 7 A.M.

Rates of Passage by these Steamers:
CABIN, $100 and $120, according to location of state-room.
STEERAGE, $30, including wine.

Cabin passengers are not required to pass Queenstown.

Steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most direct route, as they avoid both transit by English railways and the delays of crossing the Channel, besides saving time.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, COBH AND LIVERPOOL.
THE FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIPS
OF THE NEW-YORK WORLD,
Of 3,000 horse-power each,
Sail from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Pier No. 44 North River, as follows:

OCEANIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A.M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 9 A.M.
BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 9 A.M.
OCEANIC, Sept. 9, at 9 A.M.
ADRIATIC, Sept. 16, at 9 A.M.

Rates of passage also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by parties wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal-st., on the 1st and 16th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 22—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. COGSWELL, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamers for CALIFORNIA, COLOMBIA, Bay of Panama, Acapulco, Acajutla and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South American ports. Freight for Interior must be received at least 48 hours previous to sailing.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 2, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA QUEENSTOWN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their first-class steamships every WEDNESDAY, from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 22, 4 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 5, A. M.
And every SATURDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
To Liverpool.....$70 | $80
To London.....80 | To London.....90
To Paris.....80 | To Paris.....90

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by parties wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
FOR GLASGOW.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

The Steamers of this Line sail from NEW-YORK and GLASGOW as follows:

ANCHORIA.....Saturday, July 15, at 3 P.M.
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P.M.
ANCHORIA.....Saturday, July 22, at 3 P.M.
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, July 26, at 3 P.M.
ANCHORIA.....Saturday, July 29, at 3 P.M.
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 3 P.M.
ANCHORIA.....Saturday, Aug. 5, at 3 P.M.
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 3 P.M.
ANCHORIA.....Saturday, Aug. 12, at 3 P.M.
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 3 P.M.
ANCHORIA.....Saturday, Aug. 19, at 3 P.M.
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 3 P.M.
ANCHORIA.....Saturday, Aug. 26, at 3 P.M.
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 3 P.M.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN, $80 and $100, according to location of state-room.
STEERAGE, $30, including wine.

Cabin passengers are not required to pass Queenstown.

Steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most direct route, as they avoid both transit by English railways and the delays of crossing the Channel, besides saving time.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamers leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, July 15, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Saturday, July 22, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, July 29, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Saturday, Aug. 19, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 8 P.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Saturday, Sept. 30, at 8 P.M.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMERS SAILING ON SATURDAYS will find excellent accommodations in the Grand-st. Jersey City, at 5 P.M. on SATURDAYS.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamers leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P.M.
ERIN, Capt. ——, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CITY OF LONDON, Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Saturday, July 22, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday, July 26, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, July 29, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 30, at 3 P.M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
To Liverpool.....$70 | $80
To London.....80 | To London.....90
To Paris.....80 | To Paris.....90

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by parties wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Travelers & gentlemen going to travel on the Continent, should never leave home without one. Their service is valuable in relieving the traveler from the necessity of carrying specie, and avoiding the annoyance of procuring it at the place of destination, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and the delivery of answers, to which they are exposed in various parts of Europe. Commercial and travelers' credits are also issued, and money always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue Scribe, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.
REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES.
See general advertisement.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Dey-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEBLINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCREERY, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 18 North River, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 81 and 83 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Wall-st.

Steamers by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points in the West.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R., Agent C. R. R.,
No. 26 Broadway. No. 40 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE
National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depositary for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, C. C. Turner, J. Turner, Jr., BANKERS, Turner, G. E. Turner, J. E. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Sub-Treasury, opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centers.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID at the CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES UNDOUBTED GUARANTEE BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$6,713,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED).....
ONLY.....$2,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SOUND BONDS FOR SAVINGS AND PRUDENT INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
No. 20 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.
On a completed road in profitable operation.
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
ALSO,
8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA ON COMPLETED ROAD,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.

After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, DUNLOPS & CO., No. 59 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Auctioneer, No. 49 Pine-st.

IOWA CITY AND CITY LOANS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. ALVIN R. FRIDGMAN was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. EDWIN J. BERSEY Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all Water Loan certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City.
ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

$25,000, $30,000, $15,000, $10,000, to loan on bond and mortgage, on first-class improved City property; no bonus asked. SIMONSON & WATTERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 6 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS FOR THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 23 NASSAU-ST.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum. Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road, being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
35 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts subject to check at sight. SPECIAL PRIME INVESTMENTS for trusts and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Railroad and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, ROCKFORD, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western states.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight on which INTEREST is allowed as the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGISTERED STOCK and INTEREST CERTIFICATES funded into the new consols, and bonds of the State of Virginia bought and sold, and with coupons attached. Railroad bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents.

JOHN S. MANNING, No. 5 Broad-st.

$36,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgage, in Nassau-st., City and vicinity, in amounts to suit.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 132 Nassau-st.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND AND OTHER RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by
CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits at any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.
Interest commences on deposits the 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice-Presidents.
WALTER S. GRANT, }
EDWIN E. SELDEN, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
No. 537 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
A SPECIALTY, made for allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.
ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.
Open daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
JOHN F. GUILE, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 20 and 22 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,336 14.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRANE, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 15th inst. and reopened on morning of the 1st day of August next.
CHAS. P. HATT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1871. The transfer books will be closed at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of July 21, and reopened on the morning of Aug. 2. By order of the Board.
C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders at this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 4, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 129 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 120 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Nos. 163 AND 165 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of all taxes. Payable at the office, No. 346 Broadway.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 129 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital stock, payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secy.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cents. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF A FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.
JAMES VERBANCK, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the capital stock; payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August, next, at their office, corner 34 Av. and 9th-st.—July 15, 1871.
WM. H. BIBBET, Secretary.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE stocks wanted, and for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
2:00 A. M.—Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M.—Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M.—Special (Chicago) express, fast train, with Drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M.—Northern and Western express.
4:45 P. M.—Albany special express.
6:00 P. M.—Completed express. Sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
8:00 P. M.—First Pacific express, with sleeping cars for Chicago. Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
9:00 P. M.—Second Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Chicago via Fort Erie, Great Western Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 5 P. M.
10:00 P. M.—Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping cars.
2:00 P. M.—Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.—Poughkeepsie trains.
7:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M.—Peekskill trains.
8:30 and 7:40 P. M.—Spuyten Duyvil trains.
8:30, 7:10, 8:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:15, 6:10, and 11:30 P. M.—Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.—New-York and Special.—9:00 A. M.—Poughkeepsie Special; makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Hunter's Point and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connects at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Hockaway Accommodation.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:00 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Mastic Accommodation.
The 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
THOS. H. DOUGHTY, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time tables.
This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
1:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Hicksville Express.
6:00 P. M.—Greenport Express.
All trains connect at Jamaica with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Rockaway, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. BLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Mantel Works, Nos. 210 to 216 Fifth-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 228 W. eighth-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments and statuary, new (original) designs, cheapest in City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 FOR HALF INTEREST in light, genteel cash manufacturing business; no risk; over 100 first class; valuable improvement. Apply to C. BUTTER, No. 22 Centre-st., Mission House.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRANE, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 15th inst. and reopened on morning of the 1st day of August next.
CHAS. P. HATT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUBBER TIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT-STS.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cents. free of tax, payable August 1, 1871.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cents. free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 159 Bowery.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cents. free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. M. WALTON, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
July 12, 1871.
DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE Half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 30 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 15th inst. and opened on morning of the 1st day of August next.
CHAS. P. HATT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of July 21, and reopened on the morning of Aug. 2. By order of the Board.
C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders at this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 4, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 129 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 120 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Nos. 163 AND 165 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of all taxes. Payable at the office, No. 346 Broadway.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 129 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital stock, payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secy.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cents. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FI

THE RIOT.

Synopsis of the Military Reports from the Seventh, Ninth, Sixth and Eighty-fourth Regiments.

The report of Major-Gen. SHALER to Gov. HOFFMAN, giving an account of the operations of the troops under his command on the day of the 12th, will not be made public until to-day. The service reports of the different regiments who performed duty on the 12th inst. were furnished for publication by Gen. SHALER, yesterday. That of the Twenty-second Regiment has already been given in the TIMES. It will be seen by the report of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, which is subjoined, along with that of the Seventh and other regiments, that the members of the Twenty-second are represented as having fired their pieces at the time of the attack on the procession. This is an erroneous statement, the fact being that the Twenty-second did not fire a shot on the day of the disturbance. The following are the reports:

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

Brig. Gen. Wm. Hayward, Jr., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Third Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of this regiment on the 12th inst., in compliance with division orders from Major-Gen. SHALER, and also in compliance with division orders, Companies D and G joined the regiment, having been relieved from duty at Police Head-quarters for that purpose, in compliance with division orders from Gen. VARIAN, by him personally delivered. Companies E, H, A, B, I and C, Lieut.-Col. HAWS commanding, were posted upon the sidewalk on the east side of Eighth-avenue, the left resting on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street. The orders of Gen. VARIAN were positive and explicit that these companies should fire upon any person who should make any hostile demonstration, and that I should post companies on the east side of the avenue, and I personally communicated said orders to the Captains of the companies. The other five companies of this regiment (F, K, D, G and M) were posted in order on Seventh-avenue, Lieut.-Col. HAWS being the senior officer present, and were under my immediate command. The column moved down Eighth-avenue, from Twenty-eighth-street and when its right reached Twenty-third-street it was halted by order of Gen. VARIAN for the purpose of allowing time for the five companies of this regiment whose had been stationed on the sidewalk near Twenty-eighth-street to march down Eighth-avenue, the right of the line in order to Twenty-third-street and take their place on the extreme right of the column. Soon after the head of the column had halted at Twenty-third-street sharp firing was heard in the direction of the head of Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, but not a single shot was fired by the five companies under my immediate command, and the steadiness and discipline of the men during the excitement was the admiration of the spectators generally. While the procession passed the five companies of this regiment which were posted on the west side of Eighth-avenue near Twenty-eighth-street, occasional shots were fired and vessels were thrown at the Orangemen and at the troops, noting at their immediate guard. Whenever these missiles came from the upper windows or from the roofs of houses, upon the application of the five companies of this regiment, shots were fired in return by individual members of said companies under the immediate direction of their Captains. At no period was any order fired by any company or officer of this regiment, but individual shots fired were only at persons engaged in some hostile act. The column having halted as above stated, the five companies stationed on the sidewalk in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, in compliance with orders previously received from Gen. VARIAN, commenced moving in columns of fours down the avenue, on the west side, to take position with the balance of the regiment in the column at Twenty-third-street. The three companies on the right of the line were marching in columns of fours, and the other two had wheeled into column on the sidewalk and were following in their rear. Shortly after one of my aides-de-camp was struck on the leg by a heavy tub which he prevented a woman from throwing into the procession, and had previously been struck by a heavy missile. A heavy space of the procession being open to an attack, by reason of the column of the Twenty-second Regiment extending some thirty feet more than that of the Thirty-fourth, I ordered my leading Captain on the first command of an attack to take double time to fill the space. Immediately there commenced an avalanche of brickbats and pieces of cast iron, stones, followed and accompanied with pistol shots. One such shot struck Capt. CHARLES VAN NORDEN and ALLISON, under-officers of Major Shaler, were detailed to proceed to Avenue A, near Fourth-street, to support Col. HOOLEY, of the Seventeenth Police Precinct, against threatened attack upon a place in that vicinity where guns were said to be stored. This detachment reported to the armory at 12½ P. M. Its services not being required in the locality, and its ordered was to report to the Major-General at 11½ A. M. on the 13th, pending six companies were relieved by Major-General, but the order was countermanded before the arrival of the latter at the armory. At 1½ P. M. orders were received from Division Headquarters for this regiment to proceed via Eighth-street and Greenwich-avenue to the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, and report to Gen. VARIAN for the purpose of assisting in preserving the peace on Twenty-eighth-street, on the march Companies D and G joined the regiment, having been relieved from duty at Police Head-quarters for that purpose, in compliance with orders from Gen. VARIAN, by him personally delivered. Companies E, H, A, B, I and C, Lieut.-Col. HAWS commanding, were posted upon the sidewalk on the east side of Eighth-avenue, the left resting on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street. The orders of Gen. VARIAN were positive and explicit that these companies should fire upon any person who should make any hostile demonstration, and that I should post companies on the east side of the avenue, and I personally communicated said orders to the Captains of the companies. The other five companies of this regiment (F, K, D, G and M) were posted in order on Seventh-avenue, Lieut.-Col. HAWS being the senior officer present, and were under my immediate command. The column moved down Eighth-avenue, from Twenty-eighth-street and when its right reached Twenty-third-street it was halted by order of Gen. VARIAN for the purpose of allowing time for the five companies of this regiment whose had been stationed on the sidewalk near Twenty-eighth-street to march down Eighth-avenue, the right of the line in order to Twenty-third-street and take their place on the extreme right of the column. Soon after the head of the column had halted at Twenty-third-street sharp firing was heard in the direction of the head of Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, but not a single shot was fired by the five companies under my immediate command, and the steadiness and discipline of the men during the excitement was the admiration of the spectators generally. 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